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Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, reads the sign in front of Memorial Continental Hall, showing how the Society is lending space in its buildings to the American Red Cross

The President General's Message

Every Day Is the World Made New.—LOWELL.

THERE can be nothing more comforting and stimulating than to know that a New Year with new opportunities is at hand. As you receive my good wishes and affectionate New Year greeting with this message, you and I already have made our New Year resolutions, and determined to make this year one of increased loving service to our God and country and our fellow men.

We have opened our books of daily records for our trip into the unknown future. No one can foretell what we shall find, but every one should fill each day full with sunshine and good works. Our Boy and Girl Scouts, and members of other youth organizations are expected to perform at least one good deed each day, and this they conscientiously do. In Eastern lands the daily good deed consists in feeding at least one family with nourishing food.

Since this World War 2 began, we in America have been feeding many daily and have promised to feed the underprivileged in almost all of the countries of the world. Many of our D.A.R. members have supplied food to the soldiers, sailors, and marines in trains, camps and canteens. In several cities one will find members distributing the good things provided by the chapter members and their friends in railroad stations or at other centers. Members of the D.A.R. Hospitality Committees in all cities near camps have brought the men of our forces in closer contact with D.A.R. families by inviting the men to their homes. How grateful we are to have the food to share.

Our young women are giving grand service everywhere. Nurses and nurses' aides are most valuable in the hospitals; and the junior American nurses—13 to 23 years of age—from high schools and colleges, are taking their places beside those of mature years in tender service to the afflicted.

The story of the nurse who had never been in a plane but who went with the wounded men back and forth from Africa will be remembered always with thankful-

ness for her courage and devotion to duty—one of countless numbers at the front.

Our women are serving in machine shops and munition plants, driving station wagons, buses and ambulances. They will always be honored, and so will those who work in their homes to keep the living conditions normal while awaiting the return of our men and boys from the battle zones.

Comforting words have come to us from men in the armed forces that since the bountiful supply of blood plasma has come to them at the front, the boys no longer have any fear of sacrificing their lives in an engagement. Isn't this a stupendous responsibility placed upon us to collect and send endless amounts of blood plasma to our men in far off lands!

What are they all fighting for? They are fighting for these homes where their families are watching and praying for them, and for the privilege of living in the good old American way. They are fighting to preserve these homes from desecration by a ruthless enemy who would destroy all home life, and the future of our children. They are fighting for our Flag which has protected our armed forces in these months of savage warfare—that Flag which has protected countless men and women from other lands when they found living conditions too unbearable and dangerous, and had fled to America for refuge.

America has always welcomed and given of her bounty to all who asked for it until these gifts were abused and America betrayed by those whom she had sheltered.

We are all fighting for our Constitution which has given us privileges and opportunities such as no other people possess.

Will it be possible ever to have world peace, and can it ever be enforced? Remember, sister members, that it can only be maintained by strength and adequate preparedness on sea and land and in the air. Added to this, we women must work and pray without ceasing, for to God alone are all things possible. Material things will always pass away. It is the unseen which are eternal.

It is true that the future is withheld from

our ken, but we do know there are still hard days ahead for us all. We must keep faith with our men and boys, and hold fast to our rights as American citizens. We must preserve our independence of action, and above all, we must never falter in our determination to keep America "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Therefore, with faith, hope and charity in our hearts we shall ever move forward,

a free and independent people—a united American nation—into the New Year of 1944.

Faithfully
Arthur R. Buch

January Activities of the President General

- January 4. Old York Road Chapter. Luncheon meeting.
- 6. Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, Mass.
 - 10. Army and Navy Chapter. Washington, D. C.
 - 11. Washington, D. C., Meetings with National Chairmen.
 - 12.
 - 13. Shenandoah Chapter.
Oneida dinner meeting.
 - 18. Conferences planning for Continental Congress in New York with committees.
 - 20. Supper meeting, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
 - 21. Rufus King Chapter. Birthday anniversary of chapter.
 - 22. Meeting in Utica.
Colony House dinner dance. Waldorf Astoria.
 - 24. Luncheon New England Women Founders' Day. Waldorf Astoria, New York City.
 - 27. Elizabeth Annesley Lewis Chapter meeting.



Blood Plasma Fund Nears \$200,000 Mark

THE Blood Plasma Fund of the N. S. D. A. R. reached the magnificent figure on December 31, 1943 of \$191,479.94.

This splendid achievement of the Society means the saving of thousands of lives of our brave men and women on the fighting fronts.

Let's go over the \$200,000 mark by the February issue of the Magazine.

America Needs More Florence Nightingales

BY VYLLA P. WILSON



NURSING: WOMAN'S NOBLEST PROFESSION

A NEW opportunity for American women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five years to do real national service is provided in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps recently established under the provisions of an act of Congress.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran said recently: "In America today there is a dangerous shortage of nurses. With thou-

sands called to service in the armed forces and in civilian hospitals, war plants, clinics and public health centers—particularly in overcrowded war production centers—nurses in ever-increasing numbers are needed at once.

"Young women enlisting in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps will be serving their country in its present moment of crisis—and will be prepared to play their

vital part in the days of peace to come."

National organizations of women are being asked to assist in recruiting this Corps of Cadet Nurses by urging their membership of the required ages to join it or to enlist their daughters and other feminine relatives.

There is no doubt but that individual chapters of the D.A.R. will join in this recruiting. For the D.A.R. raised a Nurses Corps in the Spanish American War when it was a very young society and thousands of lives must have been saved through the efforts of these patriotic women. Now as then nursing is an honorable profession with a privileged present and a proud future.

This is a project in which every chapter or individual D.A.R. for that matter may engage.

Survey your chapter membership, or your relatives and friends. If you have women between the required ages have them take the simple first step.

It is to apply for membership in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps through the school of nursing of your choice.

Any hospital can give you the name of such a school of nursing in your community or region.

To determine whether or not you or your candidates are suitable for such training and work, ask these few simple questions.

Are you between 17 and 35 years of age?

Are you in good health?

Have you graduated from an accredited high school or have you had some college education?

Are you quick to grasp what you see and hear?

Have you an orderly mind?

Are you neat in your personal habits?

Do you like to work with your hands?

Are you cheerful?

Are you interested in people?

It is largely through the patriotic foresight of Rep. Frances P. Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio, that the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps was founded.

Mrs. Bolton sponsored the legislation to appropriate funds and the passage of an act for a United States Cadet Nurse Corps. Mrs. Bolton, who already has given much support to the nursing profession, has made a real war-time contribution which will endure through the years of peace to come

towards health on the homefront and healing on the battlefield and encouragement for young women who wish to make the nursing and care of the sick their mission in life.

A sound foundation for federal aid to nursing education has been made in the years the United States has been at war in the program of the United States Health Service under the leadership of Dr. Parran, Pearl McIver and Mary J. Dunn of the States Relation Division and of Margaret Arnstein who is on leave of absence from the New York State Department of Health.

When the contributions of the women of the nation to the winning of this war is written, special note will be made to the response by many women to the acute necessity for increased nursing service for military and civilians needs. During the first two years of federal aid to nurse-training schools were allotted funds in proportion to their ability to increase enrollment and students were given scholarship in accordance with their financial needs.

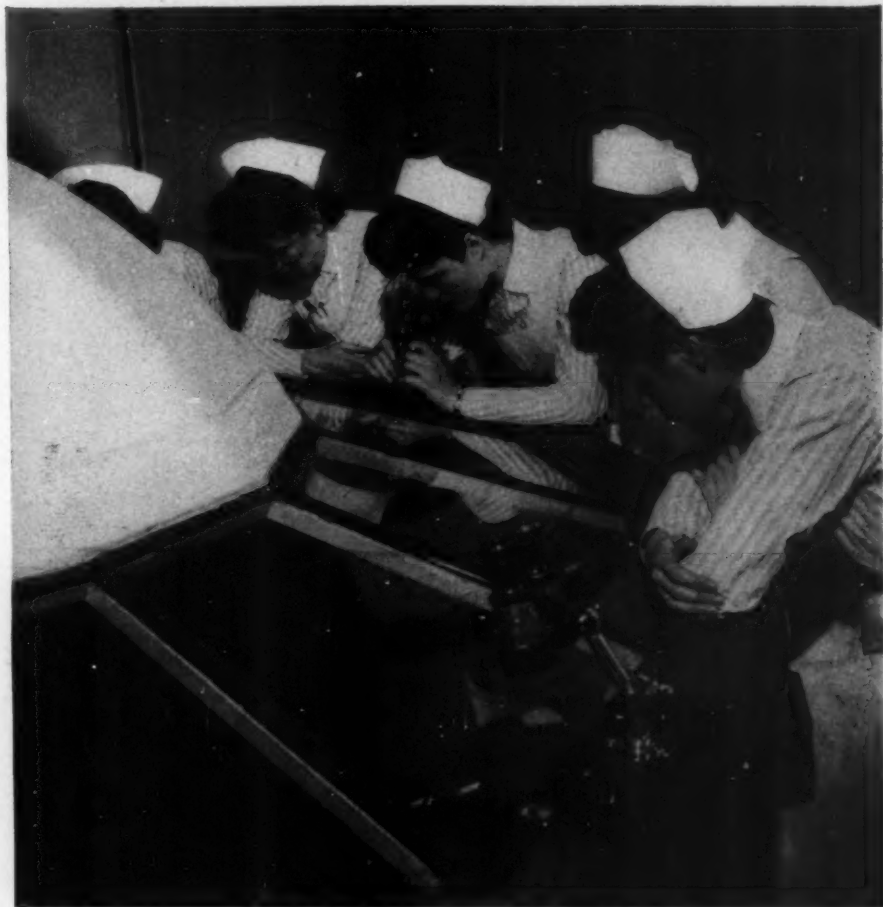
The Bolton Act provided that Federal funds be used for maintenance for the first nine months for all students who join the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps.

During this period the groups of energetic young women anxious to serve their country on the nursing front will be given concentrated instruction and supervision. For this nine months they are known as pre-cadet nurses.

The act also provides scholarships and a monthly stipend for all students of the corps. Scholarships cover tuition and all other fees charged by the school and include the cost of books and the school uniforms.

Stipends under the act are to be paid at the rate of \$15 for the first nine months of school or the pre-cadet period, \$20 for the next fifteen to twenty months designated as the junior-cadet period. If students are not graduated at this time stipends of at least \$30 per month are to be paid during the remaining months of training period by the institution utilizing the students' services and students are to be called senior-cadet nurses.

To show that they have answered the call of their country the Student Nurses are allowed to wear a distinctive out-of-door uniform which is so universally be-



CADET NURSES LEARN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC FACTS

coming and comfortable that members of this group of young American women are always distinctive whenever groups of uniformed women serving their country assemble.

It is not surprising that this uniform should be both suitable and smart, for a jury of fashion experts selected it.

Federal funds cover the complete cost of the outdoor uniform including a summer dress, a suit and specified accessories including insignia. Students are not required to wear the uniform on all occasion but wear it when they choose and most of them choose to wear it all the time. They must, however, wear them on occasions specified by their schools.

The insignia of the Student Nurses Corps is very attractive and significant and it is no wonder these young women wear it with so much pride. The insignia is a combination of the Corps devise of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Maltese Cross.

These young American women who dedicate themselves to nursing as national service must pledge themselves to serve in military or essential civilian nursing throughout the war. It is pointed out that the purpose of the Bolton Act is to provide nursing to meet both military and civilian needs. Although many students who have benefited under the act will enter the armed forces, they are not asked to



THE UNIFORMS ARE COMFORTABLE AND BECOMING

pledge themselves to military nursing only.

It is also pointed out that the pledge taken by these student nurses does not mean that members of the corps cannot marry. Many essential nursing services including Army nursing are opened to married nurses, and an increasing number of nursing schools accept married nurses.

The pledge to remain active in nursing during the war is looked upon by the members of the corps and those in charge as a tangible evidence of the high purpose in the heart and mind of every student nurse to give full service to her country and to the sick and wounded, on the war front and the civilian front.



CADET NURSES ARE SKILLED IN MINISTRATION

Under the Bolton Act the desperate shortage of nurses can be met through the increase of the available nursepower of the nation by preparing more nurses more rapidly.

In order to participate in this program schools must provide essential instruction and experience in from twenty-four to thirty months and at the end of that period either graduate the students or leave them free for assignment where needed during the remaining time required for graduation.

While it is recognized that a large proportion of the senior cadet nurses will doubtless be retained in the hospitals connected with their school, it is hoped that

these nurses will "live out" so that there will be room for the expanding enrollment of precadet and junior cadet nurses.

The Federal nursing authorities stress the need for maintaining adequate educational staffs, including clinical instructors.

Lucille Petry, R. N., Director of the Division of Nurse Education of the U. S. Public Health Service in outlining this problem said, "The need for maintaining an adequate educational staff, including clinical instructors, cannot be overemphasized. Senior cadet nurses can replace graduate staff nurses, but the supervisory staff for the senior cadets, as well as the instructional and supervisory staff for the

precadet and junior cadet nurses, must not be depleted else the production goal set for the schools of the country cannot be reached. It is expected that the Nursing Division of the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission will assist in retaining graduate nurses on this vital production front."

A new division of Nurse Education, Miss Petry points out has been established in the U. S. Public Health Service to administer federal aid to nurse training programs.

"After a conference with an Advisory Committee, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service promulgates the rules and regulations of the nurse education program," she explained.

"The act provides for the appointment by the Federal Security Administrator of an Advisory Committee of at least five members representing the nursing profession, hospitals, and accredited nurse-training institutions. The committee members are: Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, President, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; James A. Hamilton, Director, New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut; Marion Howell, Dean, Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Sister Helen Jarrell, Dean, Loyola University School of Nursing, St. Bernard's Unit, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Hyrum Leo Marshall, Professor of Public Health, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Rev. Fr. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, Dean, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri; Isabel M. Stewart, Director, Division of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City; Margaret Tracy, Director, School of Nursing, University of California, Berkeley, California; Anna D. Wolf, Director, School of Nursing, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland."

Miss Petry expresses great satisfaction that this program for nurse education will not come suddenly to a halt after the war ends because the Bolton Act provides that federal aid be made available to allow any member of the corps enrolled ninety days prior to the end of the war to complete her basic nursing course.

Schools applying for federal funds for postgraduate programs in supervision, teaching, administration, public health

nursing, or clinical nursing specialties, must have well-established programs in nursing education for graduate nurses. Institutions offering programs for graduate nurses in fields related to nursing, such as anesthesia and midwifery, must provide adequate clinical and other facilities in the specialties and a sufficient number of qualified instructors and supervisors.

In summing up the provision of the Bolton Act, Miss Petry says:

"It is not the intention of the act to standardize nursing schools throughout the country, but rather to encourage schools to continue with their own sound patterns of nursing education. Obviously, federal funds should be used to attract students only to those schools which can give adequate preparation for nursing. Application forms upon which schools are to submit data for determining adequacy of training will of necessity require certain detailed information. However, every effort has been made to supply instructions which will expedite completion of these forms. Clear, direct information from the school will facilitate the review of the application form and the prompt allotting of funds.

"It is already evident that a large proportion of eligible schools throughout the country will participate in the program of federal aid for basic nursing programs. It is likewise evident that a great number of the eligible student nurses now in the schools and those admitted to participating schools will join the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. An intensive recruitment campaign will be carried on by the National Nursing Council for War Service and by the U. S. Public Health Service. With the enthusiastic co-operation which schools of nursing will give, the Bolton Act will achieve its purpose—to prepare nurses for the war needs of today and for the even greater needs of world-wide reconstruction.

The goal is 65,000 new student nurses at once for U. S. Cadet Nurses Corps. From every corner of the land young women who wish to serve their country will answer "here." These student nurses will form a reserve of young American womanhood to replace the thousands of nurses being called into the armed services and the critical shortages in civilian and government hospitals, health agencies and war industries. They will form a great army for victory to march side by side in

support of their brothers and sweethearts who are facing the foe on many foreign shores and their sisters who are standing so valiantly by the sick and wounded in distant climes.

In answer to many questions asked the Cadet Nurse Corps authorities every day they have compiled the following list of answers:

Answers to Questions Most Frequently Asked

Applicants *do not have to prove financial need* in order to be eligible for the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, as was the case in the former limited nurse training program of the Public Health Service.

Any member of the Corps *enrolled ninety days prior to the end of the war* will be permitted to complete her training under the U. S. Cadet Nurse plan.

In return for advantages received through the Corps, *Cadet Nurses promise* that, health permitting, they will remain in nursing—either essential civilian or military—for the duration of the war. They are *not required to pledge themselves* to military service alone.

Corps members *are not placed on the pay roll of the Federal Government*. Schools of nursing approved under requirements of the Bolton Act receive allotments from the U. S. Public Health Service to help meet the cost of equipping and instructing Cadet Nurse Corps members. This is a grant-in-aid program only.

The 1,300 state-accredited schools of nursing throughout the country were sent application forms for participation in the new plan. Those that meet the requirements of the Bolton Act and are approved by the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, will become official training institutions for the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. There are no *Government schools* for this purpose.

This plan *will not standardize* schools of nursing. The usual school-student relationship will be maintained. Cadet Nurses will be directly responsible, as always, to the faculty of the nursing schools.

Rules and regulations governing standards by which the Cadet Nurse Corps program is administered were developed in conference with the Advisory Committee to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service. This nongov-

ernmental committee includes representatives of groups interested in professional nursing. They serve without compensation. In general, standards of the National League of Nursing Education are used as a guide in formulating and administering regulations of the Corps.

The Bolton Act, sponsored by Representative Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio, *represents the combined thinking of professional groups* responsible for increasing the nurse supply of the Nation. This legislation was developed with the advice and help of the nursing profession, hospital groups, and educational institutions concerned. It also had the support of public-spirited organizations interested in the improvement of the national health.

It is the opinion of Surgeon General Parran that *civilian hospitals will retain the majority of Senior Cadet Nurses*. Although provision is made under the Bolton Act for Senior Cadets to transfer to other hospitals, many will remain in the *home hospital* should the need there be greatest. Even if potential Federal needs for Senior Cadets are satisfied to the full extent, the number of positions open to them is small in comparison with the total number of Senior Cadets.

All graduate nurses will be subject to any subsequent legislation affecting *woman-power whether or not they were members* of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps.

Information about all accredited nursing schools may be secured at all local hospitals or by writing U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, Box 88, New York, N. Y.

Applications for the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps may be made at any school of nursing participating in the program. Applicants are advised to secure information from at least two schools before making a decision.

Students already enrolled in nursing schools participating in the program may apply for membership in the Corps at their school office.

Corps Advantages

Members of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps receive national recognition for rendering a war service while training for a great profession at no expense to themselves. From the beginning of their training, Cadet Nurses make a real contribution to victory.

The American International College Today

BY EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

A MEMBER of the New England Association of Colleges, the American Council on Education, and the American Medical Association, a co-educational institution of high standing, a growing college located in Springfield, Massachusetts, The American International College commands attention and respect.

Its steady growth in size, technique, faculty, and students has been gradual, but so marked as to demand attention in the educational world.

The word "International" in the College name has from time to time focused attention on its meaning. This word has a direct bearing on the history of the college which was chartered in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1885 as the French-Protestant College, was moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, three years later, and was called in 1894 The French-American College. In 1905 the now well known name of The American International College was adopted, and over a period of years the college continued to render service to foreign-born students.

Limited immigration of necessity brought a change in the student body. The undergraduates are mainly American students—some few third or fourth generation, but all craving the opportunities for the individual care and guidance that The American International College can and does give them. There are still, however, a few foreign students to whom the college is giving instruction in the English language.

No written or oral exposition of the college would be complete without special mention of Dr. Chester Stowe McGown, who has served as president, friend, and counselor for over thirty years to hundreds of students who, with faculty and trustees, hold him in affectionate regard and highest respect. Dr. McGown, a native of Ellsworth, Maine, is blessed with the many fine characteristics inherent in the people of that State. It is largely due to his vision and faith, coupled with a clear insight of youthful ambitions and problems, that the

college has carved an enviable niche in the academic world today. Its prestige is growing apace, and its graduates, playing their rightful, well-earned parts in a changing and competitive world, are carving careers and making a name for themselves and the college.

The college fills a definite need, especially for students who cannot afford schools in the costlier brackets. The college is run on a self-help basis. All the students work some part of each day. This has been a unique feature in the past, but with the present domestic help situation, many colleges are turning to student assistance.

The entire college, day and evening classes, has gone all out for the war effort. During the past college year, about one hundred and fifty of the student body were enlisted in the Army and Navy Reserves on inactive duty, continuing their education with special attention to certain subjects recommended by the Army and Navy until called to active duty. Another armed service was represented on the campus by the aviation cadets taking preliminary ground and flight instruction under the Civil Aeronautics Authority program. During 1942-1943 about one hundred and twenty-five of these young men received training in Radio Theory and Practice, Morse Code, Meteorology, and Civil Air Regulations, besides thirty-five hours of solo flying.

Shortly after the conclusion of this program another group, also under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, took up residence at the college. For three months seventy-two Latin-American boys, representing twelve different countries, were studying English at the college and Aviation Mechanics at the Springfield Trade School. This program, sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce and known as the Inter-American Trainee Program, is a part of our national Good Neighbor Policy and is planned to make for better understanding between the Americas. The American International College is one of two colleges in the country which were

selected to render service under the Inter-American Trainee Program.

Dr. McGown is carrying on correspondence with seven hundred twenty-eight men and twenty-five women, former American International College students, who are now in service in all parts of the world. Letters and remembrances are sent regularly from his office, and daily communications come back filled with expressions of appreciation. More than five hundred of these men and women hold commissions, the opportunity for which they attribute to their training at The American International College.

Space limits further comments on the full-time War Program. Those interested can obtain the college catalogue and interesting material by merely writing to Dr. McGown.

The college has had and maintains many friends, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have approved it and fostered it for many years. Several of the past national officers and Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, serve on the Board of Trustees and are members of the corporation of the college.

In 1925 the Massachusetts State Daughters of the American Revolution contributed the D.A.R. girls Dormitory, a handsome brick building, at a cost of sixty thousand

dollars. It has long been hoped that a new dormitory for men might rise on the campus—but the greatest immediate need is for a new Science Building. The equipment is splendid, and the department has made an enviable place, turning out students with excellent preparation; but all this valuable, and today irreplaceable material, is housed in an out-of-date frame building which should be fire proof. Without any hesitation this need is herewith mentioned, for it is a song worth singing.

Interested friends are needed, for the college is essentially a service institution, and the alumni association is not a wealthy group. Scholarship grants are necessary to assist the worthy student who contributes all he can and whose ambitions need encouragement.

We must never cease to invest in the youth of today on whose shoulders must rest the responsibility of our world of tomorrow.

The Approved School Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution is one of the strongest assets and privileges of the organization. This committee affords opportunities to guide, assist, and foster in today's youth the ideals for which patriots in the past have died and for which American boys are now fighting with the vision of Victory.



Help the Fourth War Bond Drive

ELIGIBILITY for the Treasury Award of Merit which is available to clubs, 90 per cent of whose members report themselves as buying bonds regularly, should be an immediate goal for all clubs who have not already qualified for it. These awards may be obtained from the office of State War Finance Chairmen upon certification by the club president or bond chairman that the club is eligible.

Service to the community can take no

more important form than War Finance Activity. There are countless ways in which our women can work with Women's War Finance Committees who will welcome their cooperation as:

- a. Volunteer booth attendants.
- b. Clerical assistants at War Finance headquarters, and in the issuance of bonds and keeping of records.
- c. Makers and sellers of stamp corsages.
- d. Speakers at meetings and rallies.

Early American Treaty Makers

BY L. P. HART

WITH the dawn of peace the thoughts of freedom loving peoples must turn to the task of writing a symbol in the skies to inspire all people to the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," through international agreements and treaties. These will endure these essentials to people who, in this modern world, dwell, work and dream so closely together.

No clearer record can be found in a nation's relations and intentions to other nations than in those written in the treaties which have been signed and sealed between nations.

The treaties of the United States from the very early days to this make a record of which any American might be proud. Every one of them, from the ones written in fading ink on yellow paper to the modern ones developed in printed letters, whether they have become outmoded or have failed in their purpose, were conceived with a deep intention of humanity, justice and fairness to all men and with a great vision of living in peace and understanding with other nations.

It is quite fitting that many of the outstanding treaties of the United States should find their special niche in the National Archives Building.

There are hundreds more in the treaty room at the State Department which deal with commerce and trade and kindred matters made with the intention of forging a golden chain of international cooperation in the vital matters of living and learning.

The vision of the early founders of this Republic can be found in the very early treaties—attention-arresting documents to be cherished as the most sacred assets of this nation.

Those of us who used to visit the Treaty Room in the basement of the State, War and Navy Department are very glad to learn that the rolled up treaty of Greenville, which used to repose on the top of a closet, and the Treaty of Ghent, have found their way to the Archives Building.

The Treaty of Greenville, which was concluded by General Anthony Wayne at Fort Greenville, Ohio, August 3rd, 1795, with 12 Indian Tribes and signed by the

Indian Chiefs with pictures representing their names, and which also bears the characteristic signature of George Washington, is a real historic document. It has endured all through the years of misunderstandings between the white man and his red brother. Its makers would be proud of the record the American Indian is making today for right and freedom and for the land which he can call his "native land" in full truth.

The Treaty of Ghent is a real star in the firmament at Christmas time. It was signed in Ghent Christmas eve, 1814, and the final corrections were made on the copies Christmas Day, 1814, although the formal ratification did not take place until January 8th, 1815.

This treaty has endured since that time as a surety of peace and understanding between the two English speaking nations, the United States of America and Great Britain. They are brothers in arms in this war.

There have been other treaties with England on every conceivable subject since. But this one was made even while the echoes of battle of the War of 1812 were to be heard through the land.

Some of the British Treaties bear the portraits of the great Queen Victoria and other rulers within the memory of men and women alive today. Most of them are handsomely bound in embossed and velvet cases with many imposing seals.

The Treaty of Ghent, as it is found in the archives of the State Department, was written in handwriting on both sides of the parchment and corrections made on both sides.

In his diary, John Quincy Adams, who was one of the signers, wrote:

"There was a variation between the copies, merely verbal, which arose from the writing at full length on both sides the date which the drafts were in arithmetical figures. All our copies had the Treaty of Peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three and all the British had one thousand and seven hundred and eighty three. There was the same difference in the date of the signature of the treaty. It was not thought necessary to alter them. A few mistakes in

the copies were rectified and then the six copies were signed and sealed by the three British and five American plenipotentiaries. Lord Gambier delivered to me the three British copies and I delivered to him the three American copies of the treaty which he said he hoped would be permanent. I told him that it would be the last treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States."

Also in these early treaties, so precious in the early history of this country, is the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Henry Laurens, which was signed November 30th, 1782, and adopted without important changes, September 3rd, 1783. It is significant that the final Treaty of Ghent, made in 1814, bears the date 1783.

In the treaty archives of the State Department there are many handsomely engrossed treaties signed on many subjects, through the centuries of this country's existence, with many countries of the world, including those with which we are now at war.

Many of these treaties have been delivered to the United States in cases or containers of intrinsic and unique value.

One of the most imposing treaties is the Kellogg Pact, or the Pact of Paris, signed in Paris by representatives of many nations, August 27th, 1928, and ratified, as all treaties with other nations must be, by the Senate January 15th, 1929. Secretary of State Kellogg and other American statesmen believed that this multi-lateral treaty for the

renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy would ensure peace for all time.

Under this treaty the signatory powers renounced war as an instrument of policy and condemned wars as a means of settling international differences.

This pact is a rainbow of colors from the seals and ribbons of the many signatory powers although it failed in its promise of no more storms of war.

The rereading of the *Traité* of Versailles made after the First World War will be the task of many of the statesmen who will be the treaty makers after this war.

In the light of passing events and those since this treaty was made, the treaty makers will study the framework of the Versailles treaty with a view to making improvements on it that may establish a real future peace.

The question of the sanctity and renewal of treaties is always an important one at the end of any war. The sanctity of treaties will be the theme of many discussions, without doubt.

Treaty making has been an instrument of cooperation and neighborliness among people since the beginning of the world.

The American Indian tribes long before the white man set foot on this soil were versed in the art of treaty making. Even the most war-like tribes were often able to hunt and fish and pursue their daily lives without controversy with neighboring tribes if they had a good treaty of their Indian variety which really worked.

Program Aids

FROM the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C., comes a list of Program Aids, which will be sent free, or at cost price, upon application to that office.

1. *Films*—16mm. on Latin American subjects. All in sound, some in color. Suitable for complete program or to supplement a lecture. Available from Depositories throughout the country.—Free.

2. *Materials*—Simple background and current information on inter-American relations; suggestions for community programs; bibliographies. Booklets and leaf-

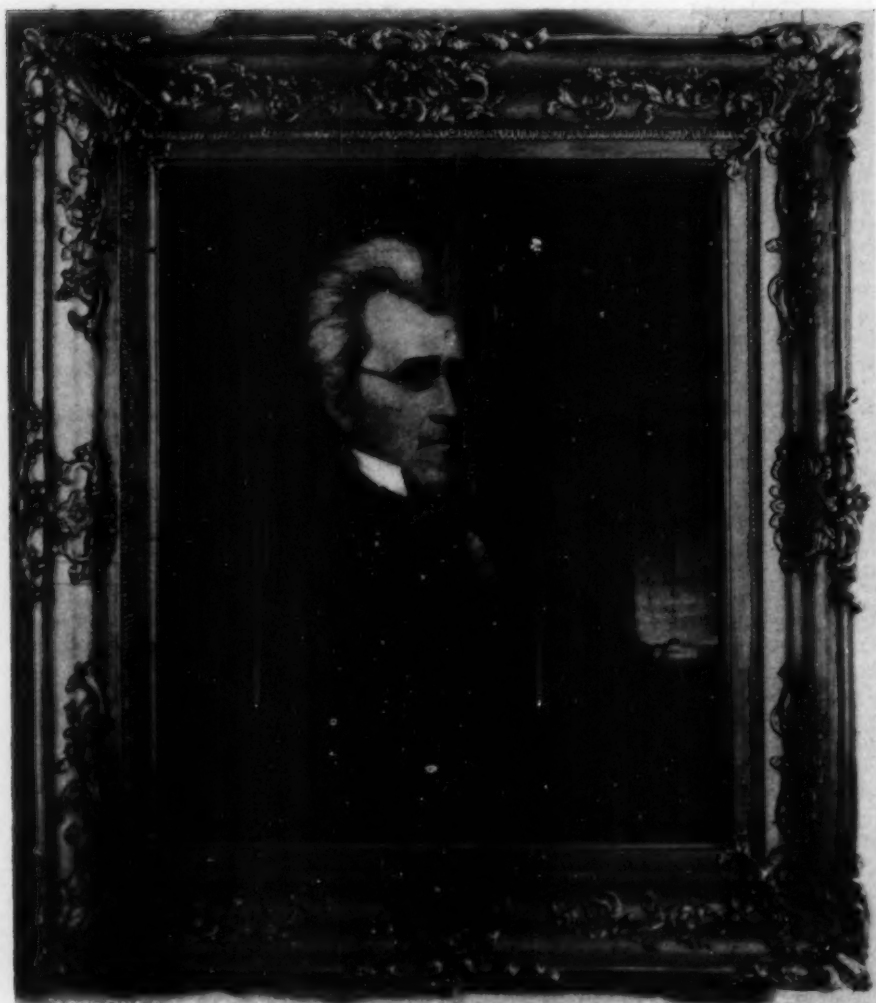
lets. New Pamphlet Series—well illustrated; The Americas and the War. General topics and individual countries. Spanish Language Pamphlets and Posters. Topics: The Americas and the War, The Four Freedoms.—Free.

3. *Speakers*—On file, names and pertinent data of 1400 speakers in the United States. The type of speaker—his fee, topics, and availability, selected to suit the needs of your meeting. We can usually suggest about a dozen speakers for you to choose from.

4. *Information*—On inter-American program aids from other agencies.

Treasures of Our Museum

BY MARY ILEEN BULLIS



PORTRAIT OF ANDREW JACKSON

JANUARY EIGHTH is the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans. It is fitting, therefore, to discuss as our Museum Treasure this month his portrait which hangs in the Tennessee State Room. It was painted by R. E. W. Earl, the son of the famous painter, Ralph Earl, and the hus-

band of Miss Caffery, Rachel Jackson's niece. He went to live at "The Hermitage," Andrew Jackson's home, soon after his marriage, and while there painted portraits of his uncle in 1828, 1830 and 1835. These pictures, with slight variations, were copied by him many times. Ralph E. W. Earl died and was buried at "The Hermitage," the

lovely gardens of which he is said to have planned.

There are three items of particular interest in this portrait of Jackson. Earl is the only artist, so far as we can determine, whose paintings show him wearing his glasses. The chair in which he is sitting is identical to one in the Maryland State Room. And, also, when the picture was cleaned, the small view of the original Capitol Building at Washington, D. C., could be seen to the right of Andrew Jackson's figure.

This is quite fitting since Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), distinguished soldier and statesman, was twice president of the United States. He was born on March 15, in Waxhaw settlement, in either North or South Carolina—the question is unsettled. His career as a soldier began when he participated in the battle of Hanging Rock (1780) at the age of 13. His career as a statesman began when he was admitted to the bar in 1787. And, though he was

somewhat active in politics before his Presidency, he is better known for his military exploits during those years—most particularly the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, which is being celebrated this month, and the campaign against the Seminoles in 1818.

In 1824 Jackson was defeated for the Presidency by John Quincy Adams when the House of Representatives was called upon to settle the election. However, he was elected by a large majority in 1828 and re-elected in 1832 as the common people's candidate. During his administration he accomplished several things of great importance in the Nation's history. His stand against South Carolina's nullification crushed excessive State rights; he destroyed the great bank, and he gave the common people an opportunity to participate in the government. Andrew Jackson was indeed one of America's great men, and we are fortunate to possess such a fine contemporary portrait of him.



Sons and Daughters in Service

A MICHIGAN chairman, deeply interested in extending the atmosphere of home to sons and daughters of D. A. R. members who are in the service, has devised a plan by which a chapter may be informed when family members are located at some camp post or base near a D. A. R. chapter. The chapter would then extend the hand of welcome and arrange for entertainment in the light of information received.

The unique feature of the Elizabeth Cass Chapter plan is a card which would introduce the serviceman to the chapter nearby.

This card would give the complete address of the person concerned, what he is called at home, type of education, whether he is married or single, to what church he is attached, which of many means of recreation he enjoys most; also who is sending the card, what relation she is to the one in serv-

ice and the name of her D. A. R. chapter.

It will be interesting to learn of the working out of this plan and to have information to give from time to time.

It would be of interest also to have accounts of contacts chapters have made through the Public Relations Officer of camps, forts or bases nearby; of what has been done to make life at camp more satisfactory to the men, and what has been done in the nature of neighborly hospitality and friendship. These opportunities are open to all and, as the chairman who writes for the Elizabeth Cass Chapter says, "Many a mother or father who has a beloved son or daughter in service has a yearning to do something for a young soldier who is far from home, with prayerful hope that some equally kind parent will be as considerate of her child."—*National Defense News*.

Service and Defense

Pearl Harbor Day

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, second anniversary of the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution paused for five minutes at the noon hour for meditation and prayer for protection of American soldiers and sailors and all others engaged in the defense of the United States.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, in a special communication to the 2,569 chapters of the patriotic organization, asked all members to resolve to break all previous records in connection with the vast war work program of the D. A. R.

Many of the chapters, and many groups of members met together on "Pearl Harbor Day" and made new plans for aiding the war effort. Mrs. Pouch reported results to date in some of the war projects as follows:

Blood plasma.—Receipts \$165,982.46, providing 18 permanent centers, 1 Mobile Canteen Unit, 34 mobile units, 11 station wagons, 2 sedans and one truck.

War Bonds.—Purchases of Bonds by members to date \$33,000,000.

Metal Detectors.—Several metal locators purchased by the Junior Membership and presented to the army and the navy for use in hospitals.

Speaking of the two years in which the United States has been at war, Mrs. Pouch said:

"December 7 is a day for prayer and reflection. As long as the torch of righteousness lights any pathway of civilization the treacherous attack of the Japanese on that black day in history will never be forgotten.

"Every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been enrolled into the war effort either on the home front or nearer the battle lines.

"At the present moment we should devote more of our effort to back up our American army. It is our team, and it is a winning team. There should be more support for the home team, more cheers, more enthusiasm. For example look at the spirit of a people back of the army of Russia. It is known as the Red Army. Every person in Russia is working toward one

end—to make their Red Army victorious. We have millions of men and thousands of women in uniform. We must give them not only every support, but we must let them know that we are back of them; that they have our prayers, our praise and our appreciation, no matter where they may be.

"Every member of the D. A. R. will show by their work and deeds, day by day, that our organization is doing its utmost."

For two years the D. A. R. has been geared to war work, Mrs. Pouch said. The major portion of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington has been given over to war work and the American Red Cross is occupying practically all of the rooms for various activities. Members are working in Red Cross, in production, on camp, hospital and service committees, in Nurses' Aide, Service to the Blind and in other ways. Thousands of "buddy bags" are being made for service men.

The Marine Hospital at Ellis Island and the Marine Hospital at Staten Island have occupational therapy units paid for and operated by D. A. R. funds. A nursery is being operated at Seacombe Park, England, for 34 war children, through the Save the Children Federation. War relief centers and work rooms have been established throughout the country.

The two mountain schools established by the D. A. R. in Alabama and South Carolina, Kate Duncan Smith, and Tamasee, are helping in the war work in many ways.

Constitution Hall has been donated for war relief benefit performances, and a total of \$8,500 has been raised. In addition, during the Third War Loan Drive, the use of Constitution Hall was donated to the U. S. Government for a War Bond Rally at which over \$3,000,000 in war bonds were subscribed.

The various national committees of the organization are devoting their programs as much as possible to the war. For instance, Mrs. Pouch said, the American Indian Committee is concentrating upon the training of Indian girls as war nurses. Twelve nurses are now in training. The D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship—very use-

ful in army camps—is the basic textbook for naturalization of foreign-speaking soldiers. The Conversation Committee is bending its efforts to salvage work.

Special committees appointed since the 52nd Congress held last June include Post War Planning, Program Planning, Program Planning, and the Committee for Coordination of War Service.



American Milk

No. 1 WAR FOOD

MILK from America's farms is giving outstanding aid to the war as billions of quarts flow this year through channels of processing and distribution to the armed forces, war workers, civilians and to our allies on distant fronts. Latest figures compiled by the Milk Industry Foundation emphasize how the nation's dairy industry is helping the Allied march to victory.

Milk helps American boys in military service attain high nutritional standards; it reaches Great Britain as cheese; Russia as butter; China and Africa as powder; French youngsters in evaporated form.

Total U. S. farm milk production reached 55,460,000,000 quarts in 1942. The 25,159,000 cows on farms each produced an average of 2,204 quarts of milk. In addition to the 22,992,000,000 quarts consumed as fluid milk and cream, U. S. milk was used for making 1,779,465,000 pounds of creamery butter; 917,310,000 pounds of cheddar cheese; and large amounts of other cheeses, ice cream and other dairy products. Farm cash milk income totaled \$2,332,253,000.

Contributions to Day Nursery,

Sacombe Park, England

Alabama	\$10.00	Minnesota	10.00
Arizona	115.00	Nebraska	162.36
California	297.93	New Hampshire	52.00
Connecticut	102.00	New Jersey	90.00
Delaware	100.00	New York	108.00
Florida	50.00	North Carolina	100.00
Georgia	23.00	Ohio	150.00
Illinois	200.00	Oklahoma	33.00
Indiana	50.50	Oregon	100.00
Kansas	84.50	Pennsylvania	200.00
Kentucky	5.00	Rhode Island	10.00
Maryland	235.00	Texas	10.00
Massachusetts	65.00	Vermont	10.00
Michigan	78.00	West Virginia	5.00

Total: \$2,456.29 to October 19, 1943.

THE Colonel Allen Putnam Junior Committee of the Governor George Wyllis Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Hannibal, Mo., received \$945.78 in its drive for funds for Foreign Body Locators.

The campaign was actively conducted over Station KHMO during the week of August 8th to the 14th. Two Locators will be purchased at a cost of \$800.00 and the balance of the money will be applied toward the purchase of other instruments. The two locators obtained by the local committee will be sent to the Army and to the Navy, and will be used at the actual scene of battle. After the war they will be returned to Hannibal to become a part of the equipment of the Levering and the St. Elizabeths Hospitals.

Miss Louise Wheelan, a member of the Jr. Committee, was the General Chairman, and it was through her untiring efforts the drive was a success. She was ably assisted by members of the Committee. The local newspaper, Chamber of Commerce, Victory Mothers and War Dads cooperated splendidly. Miss Wheelan arranged a program each evening for one week over Station KHMO, besides being on the air each evening herself. Miss Louise Hufschmidt is Chairman of the Junior Committee.

The Colonel Allen Putnam Jr. Committee of the Governor George Wyllis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized September 13, 1940, by Mrs. Fred Gwinner, who was regent of the Chapter at that time. Mrs. M. J. Johnston is now serving as regent.

(Miss) DAISY APPLEGATE,

Colonel Allen Putnam, Jr., Committee
of the Governor Geo. Wyllis Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.



PENNSYLVANIA, through the efforts of Mrs. Harry A. Yutzler, State Chairman, has established five scholarships for Girl Home Makers at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. This school, situated on top of Gunter Mountain at Grant, Alabama, serves underprivileged children in an area of one hundred square miles in an isolated mountain community. In this connection the following letter gives a word picture of the practical value of the Home Economics course, coming as it does from a third year student:

"During the summer session of school this year, the senior two girls took house as one of their units in Home Economics. In this study, we decided to improve our Home Economics teacher's bedroom at Minor Cottage.

"There wasn't a place to put soiled clothes, so we made a clothes bag from printed material. This was hung in the closet. The closet was cleaned and the shoe bags were laundered. We made the quilt box look more attractive by making a cover for it from rose-printed cretonne.

"A bedspread was made, the top from muslin and the flounce from a floral chintz material. There was a rocking chair that we decided we could make look more suitable for a bedroom, so we made a cover for it from muslin and chintz like the bedspread. Some white material was used to

make curtains. We bought blue-striped chambray to trim them. This was the only material we bought; the other materials we had on hand.

"The walls had a dreary look, so we painted them ivory. This made the room so much more pleasant.

"The rug was worn around the edges, so we trimmed off the lighter border, leaving a darker border around the edge. Then it was turned around and waxed. The floor around the rig was shellacked.

"Our aim was to make the room as comfortable and attractive as we could, and also be economical. We figured the entire cost of the room to be about \$4.50. We are sure that everyone likes this room much better."

DORIS JACOX.

Fish As War Food

PLAIN "BOILED" FISH

3 pounds fillets or steaks, or 4 pounds whole fish.

3 tablespoons salt in 2 quarts simmering water.

Place one layer of fish cut into suitable pieces for serving in a basket or perforated pan. Lower the basket into the simmering, salted water. Cook about 20 minutes or until tender; remove and drain. Serve hot with a rich, bright-colored sauce.

STEAMED FISH

Use the same quantities as for boiled fish. Cut into serving pieces; salt on both sides and let stand for 10 minutes to absorb the salt. Place the fish, one layer deep, in a well-oiled steamer and cook about 20 minutes or until tender. Serve hot with a seasoned butter dressing or with tomato or egg sauce.

FISH LOAF

2 cups flaked fish.

1 tablespoon lemon juice.

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or other fat.

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour.

1 cup milk.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup bread crumbs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped celery.

1 tablespoon chopped parsley.

$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

Drain the fish flakes and add the lemon juice. Melt the butter, stir in the flour and then the milk, and cook until the mixture is smooth.

Buddy Bags for Hospitals

BUDDY BAGS for hospitals—"a thousand of them for Christmas, please," is the immediate call of your Director of Buddy Bags. Last month she asked for bags for the boys overseas for Christmas. That time is past now, and bags that could not arrive in time for that purpose can meet the increasing demand for comforts for the brave men now being restored to health in the service hospitals throughout the land.

There is no one who has spent time in bed who will not recognize the comfort of having a receptacle for one's small personal belongings right at hand whether he is able to reach for it himself or must ask another to do so for him. The inside pockets help keep articles in order and easy to get. Think of these men's needs as you select articles to fill your bags and to carry the blessed Christmas message of "Peace on earth to men of good will."—*National Defense News*.

State Regents' Pages



KATHRYN R. GOSLINE
STATE REGENT OF MAINE

MAINE

DURING the past year Maine Daughters have been deep in War work. The State Regent has tried to make the members 100% in the Red Cross, War Relief, and Volunteer War Services of all kinds, and to have all Chapters using the War Service cards.

They have contributed to the Blood Plasma Unit, the State Regent giving up the trip to Cincinnati so that her expense money might be used for this project and War Bonds.

The members have done nobly buying War Stamps and Bonds themselves and organizing units to sell them to others.

They have put forward a great deal of time and effort on Ration Boards, Draft Boards, U.S.O., and Red Cross drives and other kinds of Volunteer War Work.

There are several Maine D.A.R. members in the WACs, WAVEs; and Husbands, Sons, and Brothers of others in the Army, Navy, and Marines.

They have kept up their regular D.A.R. projects. If in some cases the results are not as great as usual at least the project has been kept alive ready to be picked up



ANNIE LAURIE MOODY
STATE REGENT OF LOUISIANA

and carried on after this war is won and peace is made.

They have kept up their contributions to Tamasee, Kate Duncan Smith, and Crossnore Schools, not forgetting their own Opportunity Farm, a school for homeless boys.

They have also backed their Regional National Vice Chairman, Mrs. Howard Andrews, in Junior Red Cross work and Mrs. Josephine Folsome in Indian Relief.

They have willingly given over to the Red Cross their Maine Room in Memorial Continental Hall to be used as a Prisoner Information Center.

They are all out to win the war and right the peace.

KATHRYN R. GOSLINE
(Mrs. Arthur N. Gosline),
State Regent.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA leads the states with \$15,493 for Blood Plasma gifts to our National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution War Projects Fund. Louisiana has raised \$8,251.35 for cigarettes to be used by our armed forces over-

seas while on active duty. Hundreds of letters have been received from these men thanking us for this gift. For these two projects alone, Louisiana has raised \$23,744.35.

On October 11, 1943, Louisiana presented through our National Society a complete Mobile Unit to the New Orleans Blood Donor Center of the Red Cross. The Unit, together with a station wagon and equipment, will tour the State of Louisiana to aid in the collection of blood plasma for overseas use.

Over one million dollars in bonds and stamps have been purchased by our members this fall. Our membership has sold several million dollars in bonds and stamps. The three Shreveport Chapters each day for the past two years have continuously operated a booth for the sale of bonds.

Several hundred fully fitted Buddy Bags have been given as gifts to our men in service. Our members are actively engaged in the scrap drive. Twenty-two thousand tons have been collected. Eighty-five thousand hours in the American Red Cross have been reported. Hundreds of our members are serving in American Red Cross work, Nurses' aides, U. S. O., Canteen and Motor Corps, and various other divisions of our

war effort are some of the services being done by our members.

The Baton Rouge Chapter completely furnished a recreation room at the Harding Field Air Base. The State Regent presented a complete furnishing for a recreation room at Camp Van Dorn through the American Red Cross.

Louisiana is actively participating in our National Society's Committee Program. An extensive membership drive is on, and we hope to win for the third consecutive time the membership prize offered for our division. Our state is developing a circulating genealogical library.

At the dedication ceremonies of our National Society, at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, on April 13, 1944, the State Regent will present the Louisiana Bell in memory of her beloved mother who was a charter member of the Baton Rouge Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

Both the State Board of Management and the State Regent feel justly proud of the outstanding record our Louisiana Daughters have established during our present regime.

ANNIE LAURIE MOODY
(Mrs. Thomas F. Moody),
State Regent.

Advance the Line!

BY MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD

THE smallest unit of democracy is the American Home. If that remains stable, the country is safe. Love between parents and children founded upon mutual respect, truth, honor and firmness is the principle upon which the American home is founded—a home where children are taught to

make proper choices of lines of conduct, of behavior, of friends—a home where love of God, love of country are inculcated from infancy. There are millions of such homes in America; they are the backbone of the nation. In these homes is found a deep and unalterable trust in American democracy.

(Continued on page 31)

What Happens to Our Wards in China?

BY MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR

State Regent for China.

THE smallest unit of democracy is the American Home. If that remains stable, of China will like to know what your gifts are doing. Of the Orphans, I say only at this time that their number is estimated to have reached the appalling total of three million.

China has cherished her students because her need for them is desperate in the reconstruction and modernization of her nation; so although tens of thousands of them have become Army officers, they are not drafted as privates.

In the January 1937 D. A. R. Magazine, a Far-Eastern number, Mr. W. W. Lockwood contributed an article, *Nation Building in China*, which has the most concise information on China Government Aims I have yet seen. He was exceptionally qualified, because in his thirty years as Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai he knew intimately the men who are now building a modern China; knew their aims and achievements. Many of those Builders were for a time Secretaries in the Y.: H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang, the Diplomat, D. Y. Lin, Jimmy Yen, H. C. Liu, martyred President of the Shanghai University. The aim in education, he wrote, was to have a primary school in every township, a Middle School (High School) in every County, a University in every Province, and at the top, Engineering and other special schools. Think of that in terms of the United States, an area smaller than China. What if suddenly we had to provide teachers for all our educational system? What if, instead of one college student to every one hundred people we had only one to every one hundred thousand? No wonder China tenaciously guards her students. They are needed not only as teachers for that vast system, but as diplomats, government administrators, judges in the modern courts, lawyers, auditors, bank experts, engineers.

Fortunately there is no dearth of capable instructors for the colleges. Every year since the 1870 decade, Chinese boys and girls have been sent for education in America or Europe. When Mr. Lockwood wrote his article (1936) 1500 Chinese students

were in American Colleges and graduate schools. They were the keenest minds, winners of competitive examinations from the Government Colleges, Tsing Hau,—the Indemnity College. Harvard University had then an alumni of Chinese of 1000. Practically every American University has an alumni body in China. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has graduated hundreds of engineers now hard at work rebuilding China. I know of one, who while he was at M. I. T. worked so hard his Dean protested. The student replied "Am I doing all right? Where I'm going there will be no hydraulic or other experts for me to consult as in this country, I have to know everything." He persisted, and then went home, and almost unaided, surveyed Amoy and installed waterworks for that island. In his boyhood he had heard during one of the dreadful cholera scourges, that if they had pure water cholera would be wiped out. From that minute, his life purpose was to give pure water to Amoy. Chinese engineers are capable not only of installing railways, electric light and telephone systems, waterworks and all public utilities, but had already installed them in 1936; they had widened the streets of all the principal cities and put in the utilities. D. Y. Lin, the forestry expert who returned to China twenty years ago, has accomplished marvels in reforestation, has dredged the Kiating River in Szechuen, and made possible transportation of timber, coal, hides, and wool from the Northwest into Chungking. Last heard about, he was harnessing the upper reaches of the Yellow River, so that instead of China's Sorrow it may become China's Joy. If you do not know what Jimmy Yen has done, read the November Reader's Digest. Such an assemblage of hoods for graduate degrees as the massed Faculties wore at the graduation of the six Christian Colleges at Shanghai, I never saw equalled. Faculties are not lacking for higher education of our students in China.

In July 1937 the Japanese began bombing the North China colleges, in August

they bombed the ones in the region of Shanghai. Late that month an historic conference took place in the living room in our Shanghai apartment. By that time I, with some hundreds of other women, had succumbed to the demand that we ease the situation by going to Manila. Mr. Wilbur, who had begun his Y work as Student Secretary for Ohio Colleges, was one of the Y. M. Secretaries—Chinese and American—who joined with the Y.W. Secretaries to salvage the students, hundreds of whom were pouring into the International Settlement for safety. The Student Secretaries of both organizations were there, not having started on the autumn travels. They formed the National Student Relief Committee, which is now doing yeoman service for the refugee students. They appealed to their respective heads in New York for funds. Eventually in America, as a result, was set up the World Student Service Fund, which helps now, not only Chinese students but other stricken students in Europe. The United China Relief, where our gifts are sent, gives a percentage to the W. S. S. F., which also carries on a tremendously successful campaign among our colleges for funds.

The epic migrations of Chinese students, you know; but it is not so well known that these migrations continue, in more acute danger from the Japanese than those earlier ones. The Middle Schools have sent their thousands of recruits across the stiff mountain trails 2000 miles and more into the caves and primitive structures which house the colleges. There, cut off from families, and support, faculty and students share the stern privations and hunger. But thousands survived, graduated and are now hard at work at the uplift of China, in many capacities.

Money for Chinese students is sent by cable, and put at once to work. Most of those secretaries who helped found the National Student Relief Committee, with some of China's ablest educational and church leaders, disburse the funds you and others send to aid impoverished students. The Committee sets up budgets with scrupulous care on a case-study basis. Although the Government spends substantial sums for subsidies and scholarships, as inflation spread, these subsidies became inadequate. Prices for food and clothing soar. A friend in Chengtu writes us that

he has to pay \$100 a day for board. (Chinese currency) Students and faculties, weakened by malnutrition, succumb to malaria and tuberculosis. Their situation becomes ever more acute. Those in transit use up their money and become stranded.

Edward Lockwood, our Secretary in Kukong, where the Cantonese took refuge, is on the Student Relief Committee for that region, and writes of constantly helping the stranded ones. He wrote also (to cite individual cases), "Recently I visited one of the Warphanages the Government supports. My guide was an able young teacher, who told me he was able to complete his training through our Student Relief. There is one of hundreds who have been enabled to prepare thus, for the service of China." Lyman Hoover wrote to us: "I want to tell you about one able student girl, who was losing her sight, due to undernourishment and the poor light of vegetable oil lamps by which the students had to study. We arranged for the girl's eyes to be examined and glasses provided, so she is able to go on, and we helped provide pressure lamps to give good light in the class and study rooms."

American money has supplied relief to 30,000 students. On July 1st, 1943 there were 28 local Student Relief Committees. Each one budgets the needs for relief of local students; raise what they can locally, then send their appeal to the National Committee at Chungking. It assigns food, clothing and medicinal grants, funds for hostels and service centers, National Reconstruction Scholarships and Summer work projects. 38% was for food. *Summer work projects* are to keep alive students during vacations. A long list of them is headed by: 51 mass education projects, 20 children's schools. Such odd jobs are on the list, as opening up new land, goat raising, tailoring, service of soldiers families, book repair, and 45 others. *Student Service Centers* are club houses in remote centers which provide what good dormitories should: baths, study, prayer and recreation rooms, soybean milk-bars for undernourished students. Five American Colleges have "adopted" one each of these centers at a cost of \$2,000 a year apiece. *National Reconstruction Scholarships* constitute a plan (All State Regents and Regents of large Chapters, please take

note) to give a grant of \$200 a year U. S. currency, to one of 200 students, chosen by the thorough Chinese method, for outstanding ability and promise, to free them from the gruelling strain of self help to keep body and soul together; to afford them constant tutorial guidance and special training in summers. In return they agree to select a career of service for China.

You who have longed to do something significant for China, what could be more strategic than this: for \$200 a year, you can give to the upbuilding of China one of the 200 best students, chosen from 53,000, hand-trained, who pledges to serve China. Think what it would be to find and bring out another May Ling-Soong, another Wu I-fang, or another Jimmy Yen or Kiang Wen-han! If you want to know your student write to me, I'm sure it can be arranged. (To refresh your memories: in order to get credit for your Chapters, you send gifts to the Treasurer General, plainly designated *For United China Relief, for Chinese Students*. If for one of these scholarships, designate also *National Reconstruction Scholarship*.)

While I was wishing to convey to you adequately what wretched conditions those gifted students live under, came in the Saturday Evening Post of Nov. 6, 1943, with Ernest Hauser's article *Poverty Campus*, like answer to prayer. There you may read what has become of the students of the Peking University, of Tsing Hua, (the Indemnity College) and of that pioneer of education, Nankai University of Tientsin, first of all bombed, and burned with kerosene. Mr. Hauser likens it to Harvard, Columbia and Dartmouth "leaving the Eastern seaboard to establish in the suburbs of Salt Lake City, crossing continental U. S. without benefit of railways, busses, hotels and other amenities" . . . He takes a typical student, Jimmy Sun, as narrator. To escape through the Japanese sentries of Peking, Jimmy's adventures show the extreme peril the students face; yet Jimmy says that most of the students now coming in are from Shanghai and Hongkong areas, where they must brave the sentries. He says "A bunch of them arrived from Shanghai only last week. It took them 44 days, and then they lost one of the girls en route." Of his own escape he tells how he was shaking in his boots,

disguised, as he approached the gendarmie where all baggage is examined. If they saw his good tweed suit and his books! "But Jimmy was lucky. An old man ahead of him caused a minor incident. When the gendarmes had opened his bag, a huge rat jumped out of it and everybody went chasing it for a minute or two. This gave Jimmy a chance to slip through unnoticed, and he took it, never bothering to learn why the old man was transporting a rat." This article is one of those "Musts" the book reviewers talk about.

Of the girl students, Mr. Hauser comments: "These girls, however, are not butterflies. They are tough, two fisted patriots . . . they are little blockade runners in their own right, who braved Japanese sentries and walked out of occupied zones, singly or in pairs, roughing it all the way west. They have earned their independence the hard way and their equality with the boys is unchallenged." His interviews with the Faculty members are significant to you and to me: "All of them are undernourished, gray-faced and sickly." One said to me. "We have a mission to fulfill. You see, more than half the entire Faculty, including all of the deans and practically everybody teaching English, engineering and economics, are graduates of American Universities. It is up to us to carry the torch."

"America, to those half-starved men of letters, is the hope that keeps their souls alive. American influence has long been a dynamic factor in Chinese education. 'We depend on you for spiritual guidance, just as our armies depend on you for planes and equipment,' I was told by Dr. Chang Moulin, President of Peking National University, and former minister of education. (California '12, PH.D. Columbia)."

In closing this article, Mr. Hauser quotes Jimmy: "The China tomorrow will be a China led by the kids you see on the campus today. And believe me, if we don't die of starvation before the war is over, we'll be qualified to assume leadership."

Isn't that the stuff men are made of?

So, Florida, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, and all of you who helped keep them alive, isn't it something to warm the heart? Worth turning out the hardpressed old handbag to see if there is another dollar for them?

The Lost Liberty Bell, Second

BY JOSEPHINE TIGHE WILLIAMS



THE LOST LIBERTY BELL, SECOND

LOST, Strayed, Stolen or Destroyed, Liberty Bell the Second. A bell seven feet in height and weighing more than 13,000 pounds—two thousand more pounds than the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia. A tocsin of freedom sponsored half a century ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution and welcomed by thousands of its members as the hugh seven-and-a-half ton corolla, garlanded with flowers and flanked by the colors, visited cities in the United States and was slated to afterward make "personal appearances", in Europe.

What became of Liberty Bell Second is a mystery. Now, fifty years after its conception and founding, careful search of D. A. R. records, old newspapers and magazines at the Library of Congress and all other available historical evidence, there seems to be no absolute clue as to when, where or how the bell disappeared. Even the bell founders know nothing of its eventual disposition. Which is an immense pity as into its molten mass went precious items of history connected not only with the United States but of gifts bestowed by individuals and governments from all over the world.

The project originated when Miss Minnie Mickley, of Mickley's, Pa., wrote a pamphlet on Liberty which was so inspiring that a group of patriotic citizens, and D. A. R. members in particular, in 1892 inaugurated a program to found a new, a second Liberty bell to take the place of the old Independence Bell at Philadelphia, which, on account of being cracked, could no longer swell the sounds of freedom. Miss Mickley became secretary-general of the movement. The Columbian World's Fair was to open in Chicago the summer of 1893 and efforts were rushed to have this new clarion of liberty ring for the first time on the Fourth of July of that year at the fair grounds.

Miss Mary Desha, one of the founders of the D. A. R., became head of the woman's division of the new organization which was named the "Liberty Bell Society." Immediately Miss Desha wrote to the governors of each state asking for appointment of delegates to assist with the creation of the Columbian Liberty Bell and all historical and patriotic societies were invited to participate. Not only were individual small sums of money requested but great zest was

aroused when it was announced that relics, rare coins and antique offerings were to be fused into the molten mass which when finished would proclaim and attest that same freedom which we are fighting for in 1943. School children were asked to contribute pennies and two hundred and fifty thousand perspiring small fists clutched copper cents which went into depositories in cities and villages. The Liberty Bank of New York City and the Meneely Foundry Company, of Troy, were the custodians of all presentations, which came in from all parts of the world. It is possible to list only an infinitesimal portion of what the bank and foundry received but the following list will provide an idea.

Robert T. Lincoln offered part of the watch chain worn by his father at the night of the assassination. Gladstone contributed a coin. There were filings from the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia as well as from the old bell at Lexington, Mass., that rang out the alarm on approach of the British the morning of April the 19th, 1775. A French coin presented to Gen. Irby by Lafayette and coins from the time of Christ and Caesar and of the period of Napoleon, III, were among the gifts. So was metal from the ship on which Admiral Farragut was lashed to the mast. So was a lock of hair from the head of Andrew Jackson. From the Bradley house in which Ethan Allen lived came a silver teaspoon found in the ashes after the place had been burned by Tories and Indians in 1777. Too, there was a spoon used by John C. Calhoun and a knife once the property of Lucretia Mott.

Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, an original member of the D. A. R., became chairman of the Washington, D. C., committee on the bell and was able to collect historic relics of all the presidents, from Washington to Cleveland, the latter then occupying the White House. She also accumulated objects dear to the collectors' heart from such sources as the judges of the Supreme Court, from diplomats, from the Paulist Fathers at Catholic University. President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth were represented in Mrs. Ballinger's collectanea, items given under "pledge of absolute secrecy" and what these articles were will never perhaps be known. Wellesly college bestowed the first silver dollar given to the university fund of that institution. From England came Mrs. Delia Parnell's gold ear-rings.

One express package brought the keys of Jefferson Davis and they were sent by his former slave, Isiah Montgomery, of Mississippi. Into Liberty Bell, Second, went part of George Washington's surveying chain together with four hundred dozen silver spoons, seven quarts of gold and silver thimbles, two hundred and fifty wedding rings, many, many sword hilts as well as coat and belt buckles worn by soldiers of the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Also, there were flints taken from the room where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; Simon Bolivar's watch chain, hinges from the door of Abraham Lincoln's house at Springfield. Thomas Jefferson's copper kettle and the flint lock from his rifle became part of the historic booty.

Patty Miller Stocking, well known writer and D. A. R. member of half a century ago, states in a Washington newspaper that the Swiss ambassador gave a coin made at Geneva when each state or canton of the new confederation manufactured its own money. With sly amusement she added, "M. Patenotre refused to contribute, probably because he had just returned from the White House where he had learned that the ambassador from England, Mr. Pauncefote, had been given precedence over the French one."

Foreign nations presented many interesting objects as well as sending lengths of rope which were to be braided together and used as the "pull" for the bell. Japan sent a heavy strand and would that that gift together with the bell, be available "to ring out the false, ring in the true", when United Nations have subjugated the yellow perils and the notorious Nazis.

At last all the gold, silver, brass, nickels and other metals arrived at the Meneely foundry at Troy, New York, the railroads and express companies, carrying everything "for free". Pennsylvania stepped forward and furnished without charge all the coal necessary for the founding, the telegraph companies carried messages connected with the bell enterprise without cost and the Meneely company did the casting freely as their part in the democratic undertaking. So that it was on May 2nd, 1893, before a tremendous throng at their foundry, that Miss Eugene Meneely, the daughter of the house, struck the blow which released the metal to the mould and soon this huge bell, modeled after the original Liberty Bell, but

much larger, was ready to send forth its sound of freedom. It was still at the foundry when Independence Day in 1893 arrived but the Western Union arranged to bring the bell at Troy, from Chicago. Mrs. Cleveland was to have pressed a button from Washington but her illness prevented. Mrs. Madge Norris Wagner, of San Diego, California, substituted and from Pavilion "A" of the Administration building at the Columbian World Fair, the chime, tuned to lower-G, rang out at Troy.

The finished bell was six feet tall and seven feet, five inches in diameter. In the center of the bell appeared the words, "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another," and around the upper section were the words, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men." On the sounding-bow was inscribed, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Liberty Bell, Second, began its trek to Washington, on August 29th, 1893, via Jersey City, where large crowds witnessed its arrival and departure, on the Pennsylvania railroad. At every stop along its way to Washington, D. C., interested and patriotic citizens cheered the big reliquary which was erected on a flat-bottom car. Said the *Washington Post* of August 30th, 1893. "The new Columbian Liberty Bell arrived at the Pennsylvania station, Sixth and D streets, yesterday afternoon, so that local patriots might have opportunity to view it before it goes to the Chicago World's Fair. About three thousand ladies were among those present and Daughters of the American Revolution decorated the bell with roses and pinks. Roughly, twelve thousand persons viewed the bell and there were resounding cheers when it pulled out for Baltimore." Because of late arrival it remained but eight minutes at the Monumental City where two thousand persons gathered to cheer and pat it affectionately, and, said the *Baltimore Sun*, "sending it on its way with three cheers and a tiger." The precious freight then moved on to Philadelphia, then to Harrisburg, where, said the *Patriot* newspaper of that city, "it arrived covered with flowers which were torn from it by souvenir hunters." On to Pittsburgh, then to Indianapolis, from which latter place it headed straight for Chicago. At the Windy City on Sep-

tember 6th, 1893, it was erected in front of the Administration building where for days thousands of sightseers viewed and applauded this Columbian Liberty Bell. Accounts disagree as to when it was first rung. Chicago newspapers state that its first ringing was on September 11th, 1893, at the assembly of the World's Congress of Religions. But the *American Magazine* (D. A. R. publication) states that Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, visited and first rung the bell on October 28th, 1893, with visiting mayors from all over the United States. Invitations had been issued by the Daughters of the American Revolution for a real and patriotic celebration of Columbia Day, October 30th, 1893. Bells were to have been rung and cannons fired, speeches and music were on the program.

But when the time arrived the bell was draped with crepe and rung only at sunset, rung thirteen times. Chicago, the World's Fair and the nation were mourning the assassination of Mayor Carter Harrison, on October 29th.

* * *

Liberty Bell, Second, was scheduled to visit all important cities of the United States and then, after being shown in Mexico City, was to leave San Francisco in time to reach the battlefield of Runnymede, England, on June 15th, 1894, where Magna Charta was signed by King John in 1315. Space and time prohibit further travel details of this bell or what finally became of it. Some interested citizens wrote the Haskins News Bureau, early in the spring of 1931, requesting information on the subject. In the D. A. R.'s national library at Washington, D. C., is an unsigned letter addressed to the Haskins bureau which reads as follows (but fails to absolutely establish what fate overcame the Columbian bell):

"I think I can give the Daughters of the American Revolution some information up to June, 1905. I saw the bell in Chicago in 1893 and am sure I saw the same bell in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), Russia, as late as June, 1905. I think it was impounded there by order of the Czar and was held for freight and government customs duties due on the bell. From other sources I have heard that the bell was broken up under the regime of the Bolsheviks during disintegration of the old Czarist empire."

Dedication of a Tree at Arlington, in Honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General

By Junior American Citizens, and Mrs. Lucy T. Day, Virginia Chairman.

A WHITE oak tree, planted by the east gates of Arlington National Cemetery, was dedicated recently by Mrs. Lucy T. Day, state chairman of Virginia, and her Junior American Citizens, in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. On account of the drenching rain, the ceremony was held in the memorial room of the amphitheatre, and was attended by representatives of Arlington, Fairfax, and Green counties, in the presence of Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. James S. Campbell, Mrs. J. Morrison Kerr, Mrs. C. Carroll Haig, of the national society, and members of the Francis Wallis Chapter, D. A. R., under whose auspices the ceremony was held.

The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, regent of the Francis Wallis Chapter, who told of the remarkable work of the state chairman, Mrs. Day, who had not one club in the state when she became chapter chairman in 1934. She organized her first club in her home—The Betsy Ross—and soon extended her activities to the surrounding neighborhoods and the mountains. Her outstanding work was recognized by the state regent, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, who appointed her state chairman in 1937-38. In March of that year she had 16 clubs to her credit, with 765 members. In the following three years she had 30 clubs, with a membership of 1,579. Reappointed by the present state regent, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, she has added club after club until she now has 45 clubs, with a membership of nearly 2,500 children; a record of which we are justly proud.

"This sturdy young tree with its many branches will symbolize to you, Madam President General, this steady growth of J. A. C. clubs, and the many leaves, the eager, happy faces of the children who are fast becoming better citizens under the plans outlined by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

"I am very happy that this tree grew at my home, where the Francis Wallis Chapter was organized, a scion of one of the great oaks there, and we hope it will flourish here in your honor for years to come."

Grateful acknowledgement was made to August H. Hanson, of the national capital parks, for the fine location, and to Mr. Frank Deeter and Mr. Warren S. Morse, of the Arlington Park and Planning office, for removing and planting the tree.

Mrs. Wallis then introduced Mrs. Day, who said in part: "It is a great pleasure for Junior American Citizens to dedicate this white oak tree for our president general, Mrs. William H. Pouch, for she has done so much for them."

"We have endeavored to follow her instructions, given in our hand book, and I would like to quote her words:

"It is expected that they will understand and appreciate what it means to be a good citizen of the United States of America; and they will by their example prove to their parents and associates their loyalty and devotion to the high standards of living, and the ideals of those patriots who founded and gave us this beloved United States of America.

"We feel that this has been done, because we constantly hear from the leaders, of the wonderful influence for better in the schools where there are clubs. We have many outstanding members and we are very proud of our boys, who are taking part in the defense of our country."

The success of this work, she continued, has been made possible by the hearty co-operation of many . . . first the nearby chapters, which either sponsored or organized clubs, my vice-chairman, Mrs. John Brookfield, who, with the cooperation of Mr. James Bauserman, has done so much work in Fairfax County schools; Mrs. Ruby Ruebush Knight, who organized the work in Green County, which is one hundred percent J. A. C., and last but not least my

regent and chapter which sponsor fourteen clubs.

This tree is dedicated with love and loyalty by Junior American Citizens to one whom I know has a large place in her heart for Virginia, so much so that she has told us that in her reincarnation Virginia is to be her home. Madam President General, I trust this tree will thrive and bring you many memories of Virginia and Junior American Citizens. Here, little Bobby Newlon presented a corsage of white gardenias to Mrs. Pouch, who thanked him and the Juniors for their gracious gift, and made a beautiful response. She said in part that this was the first tree that had ever been planted for her and she wished to express not only her own gratitude for this presentation of the tree, but the appreciation of the national society; that the weather made no difference when one could have such happy moments with the sweet faces of the children there. She thanked both Mrs. Day and Mrs. Wallis for the tree.

The Planting Song, by the assembly, recitations on What The Trees Teach Us, by J. A. C. Club and Edith Fox, president; and "Trees," by Betty Jean Crawford, and an original poem entitled "The Young Tree," by Mabel Collier, past president of the Francis Wallis Club of Dyke, Virginia, a high school girl, was read in her absence, by Mrs. Day.

The Young Tree

*Behold a tender sapling
With tiny branches bare!
'Tis God's own bounteous, perfect gift
Of Nature, ever fair.
As time glides onward endlessly
Years wing their earthly flight,
Through light and shadow, life and death,
This tree will grow in might.
Its stately branches towering,
Will meet the azure sky,
And reaching always up and up,
Grow firm and strong and high.
Birds then will build within its boughs
A shelter from the blast,
From rain and snow and winter's storm
A refuge sure at last.
From glare of sun's bright shining ray
The traveler will rest,
Beneath its cool, refreshing shade,
A very welcome guest.*

*Oh beautiful, God's gracious tree,
We plant it here with care;
In spring 'twill bud in freshest green,
In summer, flourish fair.
The autumn frost will paint its leaves,
The winter bring it snow,
Here, in this spot of memories sweet,
God give it grace to grow.*

—MABEL COLLIER, *Past President,*
Francis Wallis Junior American
Citizens Club, Dyke, Virginia.

In honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 26, 1943, Arlington, Virginia.

The tree was then presented to Mr. August H. Hanson, of the National Capital Parks, as custodian, and he made a most appropriate address. He said in part:

We cannot always have a dedication on a pleasant, sunny day, but we must remember that rain is as essential to a tree as is the sunshine. As I came over I noted how the rain came down smoothly and steadily, swished now and then as if an unknown hand were placing it where it was most needed. Then the thought came to me that in the case of a newly planted tree it could be a baptismal rain. And in trying to phrase the idea, these words came to me:

The rain comes down in baptismal spray,
To dedicate the tree you plant today.

A tree must gain in all kinds of weather, sun, rain, cold, heat, and wind. A poem recognizes this fact and associates it with those who plant a tree. It was written by Ainslie Baker and comes from far off Australia:

Who plants a tree
Where there is sun
And rain a lovely
Thing has done.

Who plants a tree
In a windy place,
Has set high there
A thing of grace.

Who plants a tree
Where there is shade
And coolness has a
Sweet song made.

Who plants a tree
Where soil is turned,
The thanks of man and
Beast has earned.

"I want to emphasize just one more point—something that we often forget and often do not realize. We dedicate monuments of stone, and brick, and masonry. They are significant. But today, we dedicate a *living* memorial. A tree grows; it develops; it breathes; oh, yes, it does; it must have oxygen; a tree can suffocate; sap flows in its veins; it takes the vitamins from the sunshine which manufactures chlorophyll and produces cell growth. So the important thing is that a tree is a living thing; a thing that grows and becomes more beautiful and grand as the years go by—a *living* memorial.

And on this occasion, it is particularly fitting that it is a white oak tree. The white

oak population is being rapidly depleted. The white oak forests are being cut down faster than they can be replaced. A white oak is hard to propagate, hard to transplant, which in a great measure accounts for its depletion.

It is with honor and appreciation as a representative of the office of National Capital Parks that I accept on this occasion in behalf of the United States Government, this gracious gift that is dedicated today. May this tree grow and develop and long stand—a fitting memorial to the president general, Mrs. Pouch, and to honor the Francis Wallis Chapter, D. A. R., and the Junior American Citizens that have made the planting of this living tree possible.

Advance the Line!

(Continued from page 22)

Education is one of the rights of the children of this Republic. Thomas Jefferson said that if he had to choose between the estate his father left him and his education, he would choose his education. Our children must be taught that liberties, the freedom guaranteed to us by our Constitution, are worthy of their utmost devotion and are to be defended at all hazards. How are our children to know about these liberties and this freedom if they are not taught at home and at school? Above the public school flies the Flag of the United States of America. Under its protection is the best system of free education yet to be had in any land. We have seen what evil can be wrought by education in the hands of unscrupulous men. Look at the youth of Germany. There are those in this country who would use our system of education to bring in what

they call a "New Social Order." It is our business to see to it that our public school system of education is kept free from domination by systems that deny the freedom of individual initiative. There can be no slacking in the vigilance of the citizens of this country with regard to our public schools.

Our youth must be taught to accept responsibility, to do the things they ought to do without excuse and without complaint. The strength of our country is in the response of its citizens to the responsibility of American citizenship. This training begins in the home, should be continued there and bulwarked by teaching received in school. We Americans talk a lot about our rights; there is no "right" without an accompanying duty.

(Continued on page 54)

The First Fifty Years of the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Alexandria, Virginia



VISIT TO TOMB OF WASHINGTON BIG MOMENT OF CELEBRATION

ON May 13, 1893, the five daughters of John Augustine Washington, together with the required number of members needed, journeyed to Mount Vernon where by special invitation of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and of Col. Harrison Dodge, the third Chapter in the State of Virginia, and the forty-eighth in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized, receiving officially the name "Mount Vernon". This is the only Chapter of the more than 2500 in the National Society to have had the privilege of holding its organization meeting at Mount Vernon, and no wonder this honor was theirs, for not only was it named Mt. Vernon, but they had on its roll, as I said above, the five daughters of John Augustine Washington, last private owner of this now famous estate, all but one of these daughters having been born in the mansion.

The five daughters were: Mrs. Louisa Fontaine Washington Chew; Miss Eliza

Selden Washington; Mrs. Maria Washington Tucker; Mrs. Jean Charlotte Washington Willis and Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard. Best known to Washington and Virginia was Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard. She was prominent always and received many honors from the State and National Society, at the time of her death being Honorary Vice President General. Those of us who remember Mrs. Howard also remember her strong resemblance to George Washington.

The organizing Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter was Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, whose name stands out in the annals of the National Society as one of its Charter Members, whose National number was 13. The Chapter grew and flourished. Many are the distinguished historic restorations and patriotic events the Chapter sponsored. In looking over its old Minute Books from 1893 to 1943, one finds there as members the names of many women who were Charter Members of the National

Society. Besides the name of Miss Hetzel, whose number, as mentioned above, was 13, we find Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, First Treasurer General, National Number 25; Mrs. Eugenia Moncure Brown, National Number 249; Miss Jennie Morris Moore, of Fairfax, National Number 235; Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore, National Number 578; Mrs. Francois B. Mason, of Charlottesville, National Number 410 and Mrs. Annie S. Green, of Culpeper, National Number 707.

At the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the Chapter, held for the second time at Mount Vernon, the Chapter had as its Regent and Presiding Officer, Mrs. Charles Calvert Smoot, daughter of one of their Charter Members, Mrs. Nellie Selden Lloyd Uhler. Mrs. Uhler was the only "Granddaughter" the Chapter ever had and it seemed most natural that one of her daughters should pilot the Chapter through this happy day.

The Chapter began its program by paying homage to the great figure whose achievements meant so much to this country. Leading the procession to the tomb was Miss Elizabeth Sherier and Miss Elizabeth Moss, carrying the United States Flag and the Daughters of the American Revolution Flag. They were followed by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, escorted by the Very Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, Rector of Christ Church, Alexandria. The State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Miss Janet Richards, the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke; Miss Lillian Chenowith, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Honorary National President, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, past Vice President General, Mrs. E. E. Woollen, State Treasurer, Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Ryland Bryant and Miss Luella Chase of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter; State Recording Secretary of Virginia, Mrs. Robert Johnson, the Regents of the nine chapters in Northern Virginia and Mrs. Robert Vernon Harris Duncan, State President, Children of the American Revolution. In addition to the above were members of the Chapter and Friends.

The Rev. Mr. Welles gave the Invocation, after which he impressively read the beautiful poem "George Washington," by Fran-

cesca Falk. The wreaths were placed on the Sarcophagi by Mrs. Charles Calvert Smoot, Regent of Mt. Vernon Chapter, and Mrs. Seddon Taliefferro, a member of long standing in the Chapter, and now Vice Regent of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association from Wyoming. This was followed by the Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Welles, and Taps. The assemblage silently moved away from this sacred spot, to be greeted about fifteen minutes later by Mrs. Charles Cecil Wall, at her beautiful home on the estate. Here was held the Chapter's 450th regular meeting.

At this meeting held on the lawn, as had the one fifty years before, the Chapter dispensed with most of its regular business, having only to elect its new officers. After this was done, Mrs. Robert M. Reese, Chairman of Program, took over and was Master of Ceremonies. In her own original and charming manner she introduced all our distinguished guests. It was a privilege and honor to have all these distinguished friends and Mrs. Reese regretted that only our President General, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Reynolds, State Regent, and Miss Janet Richards, a Charter Member, could, due to lack of time, do more than bring greetings. In her lovable and gracious way Mrs. Pouch congratulated the Chapter on its many accomplishments and wished for us many more happy and successful years. Mrs. Reese introduced Mrs. Swann Sinclair, who for the past year had been delving into the Old Minute Books, compiling a history of the Chapter. Mrs. Sinclair had a synopsis of this, which she covered in a very short while, but which gave an idea of the many things the Chapter had done.

Upon the conclusion of their program, our gracious hostess, Mrs. Wall, invited us into the dining room, where a three tiered birthday cake, very elegant in its golden icing (yellow) and delicious punch, awaited all. Mrs. Francis Carter, our incoming Regent, and Mrs. James Sherier presided over the tea table, assisted by members of the Chapter. There we had a chance to mingle with old friends and meet new ones. Thus, on this perfect 13th day in May, 1943, came to a close the Mount Vernon Chapter's "FIRST FIFTY YEARS."

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR

(Mrs. C. A. S.),

*Historian, Mount Vernon
Chapter, D. A. R.*

A D. A. R. Goodwill Luncheon



MRS. T. GRAHAM HALL OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, IS A DESCENDANT OF PIONEER FAMILIES, AND WHEN THE MARKING OF OLD FORT NASHBOROUGH, ORIGINALLY ERECTED IN 1788, WAS UNDER DISCUSSION, SHE SUGGESTED ITS REPRODUCTION, SOMEWHAT IN MINIATURE, RATHER THAN A SHAFT OF STONE. MRS. HALL ALSO FOR MANY YEARS HAS PROMOTED GOOD MUSIC FOR THE NASHVILLE COMMUNITY, HAVING BEEN A SINGER HERSELF, AND MUSIC A MAJOR INTEREST OF HERS.

ON February 22, 1923—twenty years ago—a very special occasion took place in historic Nashville, Tennessee. This was an assembly of the then three D. A. R. Chapters in existence at this time. The event took the form of a luncheon at Centennial Club, and Washington's birthday was chosen as an appropriate day.

Originally, it could not be said to be twofold in purpose—a social gathering, and a patriotic celebration—but it gradually became so until now each year a program befitting this revered anniversary is planned along with other details. Only once has this happened to fall into any

category except a luncheon, and that was a tea, but the luncheon was reverted to again and has remained staunchly popular.

But further description of this occasion, without the mention of the name of Mrs. T. Graham Hall, of this city, charter member and past regent of the Col. Thomas McCrory Chapter, D. A. R., would not, to loyal Nashville D. A. R., seem permissible, for it was upon her suggestion—her inspiration—that it was inaugurated.

Mrs. Hall had for sometime prior to its beginning, "pondered in her heart" the idea of bringing all of the Nashville Chapters together once a year in a pleasing and

genuine harmony, so she carried this wish of hers to the other chapters—to promote acquaintance, and increase friendship—between the chapters as a whole. And at the same time to create an awareness of the importance for better cooperation with the National Organization. At this very same time a new chapter had just been organized and this luncheon gathering was to also embrace and honor it.

As Mrs. Hall reminds, when she is annually requested to give a resume of her idea, and its possible fulfillment—and which response has become a classic at each luncheon—she explains that it was hoped the idea would enhance with the years, but no one could be sure until it was tried. So pleasant and successful and unanimous, however, was the response that it has kept right on filling this date by its own excellent momentum, for almost a generation—actually two decades—when as a usual thing the realization of one decade's practice proves the stability, or earnestness, of an undertaking.

It was soon taken out of Mrs. Hall's hands, by collective interest, which after all was naturally her chief aim. It is not unusual at all to see Mrs. Hall set the worthy example of moving through the crowd extending a special welcome to visitors and others attending, for if she ever had a slogan, in her thoughts, it is, "That the Daughters should always try to know each other better."

This luncheon is by no means impromptu. From the time, early in each new year, when the Regents' Council "sits in on it", it is a much-discussed topic. Plans begin to hum. No coordination of effort is spared to make the approaching luncheon enjoyable, and to thoroughly typify its name of "Good-will", which name was at the first more or less tentative, yet lacking a more euphonious one then, has clung to it. Reservations for this royal Dutch-treat luncheon are made, and plans systematically carried out. Incidentally, it is not only Nashville devotees of D. A. R. now that participate, but also many Daughters journey from towns all around. Nashville Chapters are unfailingly sincere hostesses to neighboring town guests.

It progresses like this: After a delicious menu, charming and appropriate music follows. It may be a trio of accomplished instrumentalists, or harp, violin or piano solos, with vocal numbers by outstanding artists interspersed. There are other entertaining features of program, and always a distinguished speaker—often from the roster of D. A. R. National Officers—who speaks purposefully, and pertinently, on current and interesting subjects.

There is a Regents' table at which ranking members sit, such as the First Lady of Tennessee, the Mayor's wife, and other notable guests, together with a minister and a speaker. One is always conscious of the Flag, which is eloquently in the foreground, or in proper precedence, of the other flags displayed. Too, there is the refreshing loveliness and profusion of spring flowers—in white and red and blue—that decorate the tables. Added to this flower prelude of spring is another sign of spring, a certain scintillation and gayety of dress, as very often this date falls during the "pretty spell" in February.

However, the 1942 luncheon was in some respects an exception to the foregoing ones since the more sombre note of war had crept in. Any extravagance was opposed, even of flowers. In the war-time hurry, emotion, and the dispensing with of any and everything possible, this luncheon custom was assailed, but it is gratifying to announce that it stood the test. Some sincerely, if mistakenly, banned it as an event too social to be in keeping with the spirit of self-denial one hears so persistently recommended, but from which one must thoughtfully differentiate.

After due consideration a definite majority swayed the decision to have it as usual, feeling that this friendly, informal entertainment, scaled down in proportion with war-time spending, was needed more now than ever. But no matter what streamlining, or varied pattern of program may come to pass there will be the same finale—much handshaking of goodbys, resounding cheer and chatter—for this especial luncheon is one of those happy occasions, and so well attended, that you are apt to see faces you have not seen for the whole year between.

Junior Membership

MRS. ELMER F. RADER,

Editor

Junior Assembly "Seeing Eye" Project

UNDER the supervision of the Junior D.A.R. Assembly for our Society the Juniors are undertaking one of the most interesting and worth-while projects we have ever had.

Most of us know of the wonderful work done for the blind by the Seeing Eye Association. The day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Seeing Eye made a promise to the armed forces that it would have a Seeing Eye dog trained for every man returning from service blind, free of charge—providing he was able to use a dog. This is to be done in addition to the other work done by this society for the blind. You also know that this Association is supported mainly by membership subscriptions. They do no soliciting and allow no benefits to be held in their name and no one may have a dog unless he is a blind person who is going to use the dog to enable him to take his place in society as a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen.

The following program has been formulated with the members of the Seeing Eye and your chairman:

1. Under the supervision of the State Junior Membership chairmen, Junior Chapter chairmen and committee members are to try to get as many new members at \$5.00 or more each as they can for the Seeing Eye.

2. No member of the Seeing Eye is to be approached and there may be no benefits or raffles given for the purposes of raising money.

3. The Junior member in charge will explain the plan for raising money through memberships in the Seeing Eye to help carry on their regular work in addition to furnishing trained dogs for service men. The members may then decide whether they would like to subscribe any amount of money they feel they can give and take out a group or chapter membership for the total amount, or take out individual memberships for \$5.00 or more each. The mem-

bers may secure memberships outside of the Chapter providing they are not already members of the Seeing Eye. Junior Committees may join as committees or individuals.

4. The names and addresses of individuals subscribing are to be sent directly to the Seeing Eye, Morristown, N. J., to be entered in their files. The checks should be made out to your Chapter Treasurer, marked plainly "For Seeing Eye." She will send the money to the State Treasurer, who will forward it to the National Treasurer. Where groups take out a membership, please give the number of individuals represented on the membership blanks.

Our Society is not attempting to buy dogs for blinded men and it is very unfortunate that this bit of misinformation has spread as it has. No person or organization can buy a dog. Anyone interested in the work may become a member and in that way help the organization and indirectly furnish dogs. The blind who qualify for dogs must pay for them themselves, if need be, at the rate of a dollar a month. In this way the stigma of charity is removed and the feeling of independence on the part of the blind fostered.

MRS. JOSEPH GRUNDY,
Chairman.

43 High St., Passaic, New Jersey.

DEAR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

MAY I take this opportunity to thank you all for the splendid work you did last year. The record set by the National Junior Membership Committee was very gratifying, and it was the splendid cooperation from every Junior Member that made it possible.

In this third year of our working together, and I assure you it has been a great pleasure, I would like to ask each Junior to conduct a membership campaign. A new member for each Junior. For each Junior

to bring in a new member is asking a lot, and in many cases it will be impossible, but do try and see if we can raise our Junior Membership in every Committee.

The Junior program this year is very inviting. We have added a new project, that of the "Seeing Eye Membership". Your State chairman will have full information and will send it to you. Read the Junior report in full in the proceedings. Your Chapter Regent will be glad to let you have it for one of your meetings.

New members will be found coming into your city every day and if they happen to

be members of other Chapters, do welcome them; many others will prove to be new applicants and anxious to join the activities of your Junior Committee. If at any time your Chairman receives word that a Junior is making her home in your city, be sure that she is asked to your meetings; it is terrible to a new resident and lonesome. The National Society needs your support in this "Junior Membership Campaign" and I am sure I can depend on every Junior to do her best.

The Junior Page in the National Historical Magazine is our only means of getting Junior News over to the Committees, since we have discontinued the "Echoes" for the duration. Mrs. Elmer Rader, 55 Kensington Ave., Meriden, Conn., will appreciate news articles that you send her. Do assist your State Chairman with information about your Committee.

Every Junior has the opportunity to assist with D. A. R. programs this year as never before. Your Chapter Committees need you and your State Regent will want the support of the Junior members. If at any time you feel that I can be of help to you or your Committee please do write me.

My very best wishes to you all and success in the program you and your Committee undertake this year. Thank you for the wonderful support you have given me and my Committee.

Faithfully always,
FLORENCE CLARKE
HARRIS.



NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

published by the National Society
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Children of the American Revolution

C. A. R. Aiding Red Cross

ONE of the greatest tasks of the American Red Cross, that of aiding prisoners of war, is being directed from Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William H. Pouch, president general, announced today.

Arrangements made through Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman of the D. A. R. Building and Grounds Committee, have made available for the Prisoner of War Section of the Red Cross the following rooms on the third floor of the historic building; the banquet hall, the C. A. R. Board Room, and the state society rooms of Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Maine, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Practically all of the rooms of Continental Hall, with the exception of the auditorium itself are now being used by the American Red Cross and D. A. R. in various war activities. They total many thousands of feet of floor space.

The main function of the Prisoner of War Section is to keep moving a steady stream of food, clothing and medicines to American and Allied soldiers and civilians who are now in foreign prison camps or internment centers.

The United States government pays for a major portion of the supplies. Food packages are packed in centers at St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. Each parcel contains about 11 pounds of food of high nutrition value as well as soap and packages of cigarettes.

The International Red Cross forwards the parcels to the camps in Europe and special arrangements are made for distribution in the Far East areas.

Another function of the Prisoner of War section is to keep American families informed about the prison camps where their boys are held. This is done through a 12 page monthly booklet, "The Prisoners of War Bulletin." It is mailed to all next of kin of American prisoners and civilian internees.

With remarkable speed, the various D. A. R. rooms were stripped of their Colonial furnishings and transformed into mod-

ern offices. Scores of Red Cross executives and workers took over and the section already is completely organized, although constantly expanding.

The space used by the Red Cross has been turned over for the duration. Other portions of the building are being used by D. A. R. war activities, Mrs. Haig said. She added:

"We are cooperating in every way we can with the Red Cross, whose headquarters are across the street from our own headquarters. It is good to realize that from these rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, the administration of aid and comfort to American prisoners is going forward and that through the efforts of the Red Cross, everything possible is being done to help them."

National Society Children of the American Revolution presented an Ambulance to the American Red Cross December 6, 1942, Staten Island, N. Y.

Again on April 7, 1943, the C. A. R. presented a check for two thousand dollars to the American Red Cross for the purchase of a Clubmobile.

October 11, 1943, the C. A. R. Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall was turned over to the Prisoners of War Section of the American Red Cross for duration.

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To qualify for the Army, a woman must be in good health with no marked apparent physical or nervous disability. For the WAC, she must be between the ages of twenty and fifty; for the Medical Department not over forty-five for nurses, physical therapy aides and dietitians, with the upper limit less rigid for women doctors.

A married woman is eligible for any branch of the Army, but she is disqualified except as a physician in the Medical Corps, if she has dependent children under fourteen years of age. A WAC must weigh not less

Committee Reports

American Indians

THE Indians of New York State have been grateful for your help in sending them bright colored patch work pieces. They have made gay, pretty patterns and have filled the quilts with warm wool lining, thus you help to keep them warm. They have taken your beads and made quaint little dolls on wire with the large ones, and sewed the small ones on dark cloth and these craft articles have been sold for useful things. Have you any more patch work pieces or beads to send me? Or any sweaters or baby clothes or baby blankets? Right in New York State we have six reservations, and two on Long

Island. This summer and fall I have visited each one with the joint Legislative Committee on Indian Affairs, and we have met with Indian officials to find out just what they think could be done by New York State to make their reservations a better and healthier place to live. I have been so grateful for the things received and now, because winter is coming on again, I know you will be so glad to help. Send packages to Mrs. Walter A. Henricks, National Vice Chairman, Indian Committee, Penn Yan, New York.

MRS. WALTER A. HENRICKS.

Americanism Committee

THE Americanism Committee members are asked many times to assist in the naturalization of soldiers. The following talk was given to a group of soldiers prior to their leaving for foreign duty by the National Chairman, Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary:

"The ceremony of naturalization never fails to thrill. It is a serious moment filled with thoughts of the past, the present, and the future. To you participants, it is the most important event in your lifetime, for today there has been placed in your hands the most precious gift ever given to mankind, that of citizenship in the United States of America. As you receive and accept this gift you will assume certain responsibilities and obligations. You are now citizens of the United States just as completely and finally as any boy in your camp or elsewhere whose ancestors came over on the *Mayflower*. All the advantages of citizenship are yours. If Freedom is to be preserved it becomes your responsibility to help preserve it. For Freedom and Democracy does not perpetuate itself but must be kept alive by each generation. This is your obligation to the country that is now your own.

"You have come from many foreign lands. With you has come the native culture of those people—the art, the literature, the music, the learning, and the industry

of their people. The culture of this country of ours, the United States, is a fusion, a blending and assimilation of those various qualities and types of culture. Always be proud of the contribution your people have made to this great melting pot.

"Soldiers have time for study and reading. There will be given to you today a copy of the Constitution of the United States. Read it. It only takes twenty-three minutes. Do not be discouraged and think that it will be dull. It is the greatest document of its kind in the world. As you understand it and appreciate its contents you will be filled with a desire to know more about the history of our Nation. This history is as interesting as any best seller found in a bookshop; it is full of action, of romance, of growth and character building, of hardships, discouragement and death, of hope and courage, of faith in the future. You will learn that our Nation was founded by a small band of men and women who sought a land where they could worship as they pleased. Thus freedom of religion was born with their coming to America. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press followed.

"For many years the church was the seat of the government. Thus religion cannot be separated from our government; it is a basic part of it. For this reason the people of this country cannot sit by and

complacently watch any group or unprincipled people destroy the freedom of the people of the world. This is what you are fighting for.

"That you realize the benefits of citizenship is evidenced by the fact that you are here today in the uniform of the United States Army. Your serious attention to this ceremony shows that you have signified your intention for naturalization after long deliberation, that you know why this war is being fought and that you well know that the cause is a just one.

"You soldiers are in a position that is unique, for now, within a few weeks, you

will have the opportunity to show in a concrete way your loyalty to this country and thus your deep appreciation for its citizenship. As you return to the base this late afternoon, the sun will be setting over the plains of the Middle West. The Flag, flying in the autumn breeze, will bring a thrill to you, a thrill of possession, and you will say as you square your shoulders and stand at attention: 'This is my Flag—my Country—may it ever wave over the free and the brave.'"

MRS. HORACE JACKSON CARY,
Chairman.

Radio

RADIO programs seem to be getting in full swing in many places and our "fan mail" is more interesting.

Mrs. J. C. Liek, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Vice Chairman of Radio, Central Division, has written me outlining their cooperation with the Cedar Rapids Radio Council to aid in developing better programs for the "Air."

Mrs. George M. Newland, of Cedar Rapids, Vice President of the Cedar Rapids Radio Council, writes, giving their radio schedule, and also tells of a radio prize—"The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution offer a first prize of a twenty-five dollar War Bond for production and scripts receiving honorable mention, in a radio script writing contest for the best original 15-minute radio script dramatizing a Daughters of the American Revolution project."

Also from South Carolina, our State Chairman of Radio, Mrs. Paul D. Aman, outlines this year's work, which shows a great deal of activity.

Many letters have come in asking for the President General's broadcast over the Columbia Network on November 4th, which told of the many activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution for local radio work as well as local Chapter information.

Through Mrs. William C. Langston, Special Vice Chairman of Radio and also Special Chairman in Charge of Washington Memorial Tower at Valley Forge, we have seen advance sheets of a booklet soon to be distributed at Valley Forge,—World War II, by Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector Washington Memorial Chapel, who has broadcast on this subject on a number of occasions over several Networks.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

National Filing and Lending Committee

*"When Tomorrow Becomes Today 'Tis Too Precious
To Putter Away on Yesterday's Leftovers."*

IT is time now for all chapters to be sending in to the National Filing and Lending Bureau papers written by chapter members, radio talks, lectures given in chapters, and travelogs, to be passed upon by the Reviewing Committee. I am happy to announce that Mrs. Clyde Hamblin has consented to serve as chairman of the Reviewing Committee.

If no papers have yet been written for programs in your chapter, there is still time to have them prepared so that they may be submitted to compete for the prizes offered. (See Filing and Lending Committee Report in the September issue NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.) Are you in need of suggestions for subjects? There should be one or more papers written on "History as

Recorded in U. S. Postage Stamps of World War II," and on "The Four Freedoms." These must be written from facts, not personal opinions. Interesting programs could be woven about these subjects also with a tableau or play. I am anticipating the pleasure of receiving descriptions of your chapter programs based on Filing and Lending Bureau material in competition for the program prize. The program may be one already presented or one to be used before the annual report is written. The three awards from this committee will be given during the N. S. D. A. R. Congress in April.

A film of "Ellis Island" has recently been presented to our bureau by the National Chairman, Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar of New Jersey—a gift greatly appreciated. Letters have been received from all divisional vice chairmen giving reports of their information to state chairmen, and from some state chairmen asking for further suggestions and plans for holding forums at state conferences. Mrs. Langworthy, of Oregon,

has urged state chairmen in her division to greater activity, reminding them that all "firsts" last year in this committee work were in the eastern states.

Again I wish to remind you of the following:

To support all war projects of our society.

To order all program material directly from the National Filing and Lending Bureau, N. S. D. A. R., Administration Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

To make out all checks for these to the "Treasurer General."

To send all papers (two copies of each) to the National Bureau.

To plan now for your Annual Report in March.

Write to me if you wish further suggestions about any branch of our committee activities.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

J. A. C. Clubs in the Schools of Maine

"THE FLAG SPEAKS"

*"I wave exultantly over the school-house
of the Land, for Education is the Keystone
of the Nation and the Schoolroom is my
Citadel."*

IN many a schoolhouse of the "rugged homespun state, perched on the Nation's edge," the flag speaks with a more intimate tone as the boys and girls of the more than 400 J.A.C. Clubs scattered over the "Pine Tree State" reverently raise and lower the Stars and Stripes as part of their club activities.

The clubs in Maine have been carried on for five years wholly as a classroom project. We are going to let those engaged in training our young people tell you what the results have been. The first report will be that of a superintendent with many rural schools:

"I have found that the Junior American Citizens Clubs have been of a decided help in making a good school morale in my rural schools. Each child has become more thoughtful of his neighbor, discipline in

the classroom has become more simple, and fighting on the playground all but disappeared. The entire tone of the school is improved and in many instances, it has spread to the community as well.

"I am pleased to give the entire program my hearty approval and support."

Our next report will be given by a city superintendent:

"Junior American Citizens Clubs are just what their name implies. They are clubs in which young Americans can learn effectively many of the duties of citizenship by actively taking part in forming and carrying out their club programs in a democratic way.

"The club is an admirable vehicle for teaching loyalty and love of country. Teachers and superintendent believe the clubs are a valuable aid in preparing the

children for living together in a republic."

The principal of a large grammar school has the following to say:

"The Junior American Citizens Clubs are, in my opinion, of inestimable value to develop in the boys and girls of America respect and love for the ideals for which our country stands.

"Personally, I have found the clubs a wonderful help to me in the every-day running of a large grammar school."

That the clubs are equally helpful in both elementary and grammar grades will be shown by the following comments; the first from a third grade teacher, and the second from an eighth grade teacher:

"I have had a Junior American Citizens Club in my third grade for the past six years. I cannot begin to enumerate the value of such an organization to my grade. It helps to foster our American ideals, it instills a love of country, and develops a sense of responsibility necessary for the future citizens of a democracy."

"The importance of Junior American Citizens Clubs cannot be over emphasized. Pupils have become 'good citizens' conscious not only in school but at home and in public places.

"As a teacher, I have found the clubs to be of the greatest value in the classroom."

An officer of the Maine Teachers' Association writes as follows:

"I cannot say enough in commendation of the establishing of Junior American Citizens Clubs. The results of these clubs go far beyond the power of words. Every part of the organization is a definite training for future citizenship. This year we have added a chaplain to our list of officers. She leads the club in prayer and will preside over the morning devotions."

What the boys and girls themselves think of these clubs is clearly shown by the following from a seventh-grade pupil:

"The J.A.C. Clubs give us boys and girls a chance to see how our government works. That is, by electing our officers by ballot and giving everyone a chance to express his opinion.

"We learn about the laws of our land, our national songs, creeds, and about our flag. In short, it teaches us about America.

"I believe that the clubs are helping to insure America's future by showing her future citizens what a democracy is."

I am sure the preceding is conclusive proof that our J.A.C. Clubs are proving a valuable educational and character building aid in these days of teacher shortages and broken homes.

MRS. HOWARD E. ANDREWS,

National Vice-Chairman,

Junior American Citizens Committee.

Motion Picture Committee

"THE motion picture activities of the Armed services, Army, Navy and Coast Guard, have learned to deal with abstractions and to make them presentable and teachable. The techniques for training men so effectively now will be used to train them in the future in proper use of peace, and training films will be used to adjust military personnel to peacetime living. That will be the job of films in the period of time between total war and total peace" is the judgment of those now making Navy training films.

The task force occupying Kiska was equipped with films and projectors to provide entertainment a few hours after the initial landing on the Aleutian Islands. Other islands now held have projectors and a schedule for troops of 125 free daily showings of 16mm films are gifts of the

motion picture industry. Aleutian hospital wards have twice-weekly showings, and hospital ships anchored in the bay have also been provided with this service.

"War pictures are tapering off, but good ones still do big business in Argentina. The three-feature bill is the normal booking there, but this custom may bow to wartime conditions. A curfew at 11:30 P. M. has been imposed on theatres during the week which is expected to cut the evening bill to two features. The local product is improving steadily, but the people prefer pictures that are good, whether they be native or American-made."

Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, President, National Association for American Composers and Conductors, states "The motion picture is an outlet for our best music, our best composers are going to express themselves

more and more through that medium. In fact, the future of American music, to my mind, lies on the screen and on the radio and in other modern inventions far more than it does in the concert hall or the opera house."

At a recent meeting of the Phillips County, Arkansas, Better Films Council, the films "The Yanks Are Coming" and "Spanish Fiesta" were shown, and completing the program, the D. A. R. owned film "Star-Spangled Banner" was shown.

A prediction from a motion picture trade paper: "Before the war there were perhaps a million 8mm and 16mm projectors in use, and many millions more of cameras and camera enthusiasts were developing. During the war, many millions of our public have become acquainted with motion pictures in civilian and Army life. Educational films, many used in training the boys, have been a very real thing. The future will abound with them, in classrooms,

in technical instructions to men being taught a job, to men being told how to sell, and for other purposes, including teaching dancing, or how to play a musical instrument. The net result is that millions and millions will have had close-hand contact with films, to which we add home projection. Since the end of the war will leave the big industries looking for new industrial worlds to conquer, there will be many invading the projector and sound equipment field, the cost, because of competition, will become quite reasonable".

From the above there is no doubt that motion pictures will play an indispensable part in all phases of education. Let us, therefore, do our full part in providing "movie equipment" for our D. A. R. schools; please send all contributions to this fund, so marked, to the Treasurer General.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

Press Relations

THREE classifications—chapter, state, and national—comprise our D.A.R. publicity. Chapter publicity relates to the individual chapters and is designed for local newspapers. State publicity concerns our Society in the particular state in which it operates and has statewide interest. National publicity relates to the Society as a whole and is designed to make known the essential policies and achievements in which both chapter and state have their part.

All three types of publicity are offered the public through the medium of daily and weekly newspapers, specialized magazines and other publications. The chapter press chairman publicizes the local chapter news. Your national chairman sends the national releases to certain newspapers and to all state press chairmen who in turn make every effort to see that such items are published. The state press chairman also has charge of the press arrangements for her state conference and looks after the publication of such state D.A.R. news as is available.

Much of the national news released by the national chairman of press relations

can and should be made available to the chapter chairmen for local use. This is particularly true in the case of the weekly and the community newspapers and also some dailies where such national releases can be localized by use of local names of the chairmen and members of the committee involved, with a sentence or two concisely describing what part any given chapter is taking in the subject of the release. As such releases represent most recent actions being taken by the national society, they are of primary importance and value.

State chairmen are urged to make the contents of such releases available to chapter chairmen and are urged to adapt such stories to local use. This can be done and should be done to a greater extent than is now being done.

For D.A.R. publicity concerns our chapters, our states and our national society, showing accomplishments and activities through our various committees. The press chairman who confines herself to only one phase of activity is neglecting a real opportunity to further the publicity of our society.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

A Texas Home Makers Club Honors the Memory of Mrs. George Anthony Rathea

THE members of the Girl Home Makers Club, sponsored by the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have named their club the "Willie Law Rather Home Maker Club", honoring the memory of a lady who for five years was their enthusiastic and valuable friend. Through Mrs. Rathea's letters these little girls were inspired to carry on many instructive and enjoyable projects of club work.

Mrs. George Anthony Rathea was a member of the Thomas Shelton Chapter in Gonzales, Texas. In 1942 she passed away, missed by a host of friends, relatives, and these little Home Makers.

Her letters were always messages of praise and inspiration. It was Mrs. Rathea who said, "I think learning to make a bed properly most important for a home maker to know." At another time she wrote, "I hear you are learning to clean silver properly. Now that is an art worthy of knowing." "Why not try to work a fine buttonhole this fall? It's so easy to learn when young, and you will have practice

all through life." Again, "When I was a young lady I was taught flower arrangement. It is a useful art for church, home and school, and one which all girls should practice." Flower arrangement is now one of the favorite projects of this Home Makers Club.

Each semester one meeting is devoted to the study of Mrs. Rathea's busy, full, Christian life. Ladies of Revolutionary times who were celebrated home makers are studied at other meetings.

These girls appreciate the fact that to be an efficient home maker is an honor, for good home makers are artists in their line as truly as singers, painters and musicians are in theirs.

The Willie Law Rather Club is named for a wonderful home maker, and home making in all its aspects will continue to be the aim of these little girls who form the organization.

ANNIE LYONS
(Mrs. A. M.),
State Chairman.

Magazine Prizes

A PRIZE of \$40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership of OVER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of \$40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership UNDER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of \$20.00 is offered to the Chapter reporting the largest number of subscriptions secured between the above mentioned dates—April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.

A \$20.00 prize is again offered for the most lucrative advertisement sent to the Magazine.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School, or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription. A two year subscription having a special rate counts as one subscription. Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report promptly to her State Chairman, who in turn will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee at the proper time. A Committee of three will make all decisions. Information in regard to our prizes will be found in each issue of our Magazine beginning with the September number.

News Items



Chapter Welcomes President General

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Freehold, N. J., welcomed 87 members and guests to a most enjoyable luncheon, October 30th, at the First Presbyterian Church, to honor Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent, and Members of the State Board.

A delightful program of music was given, and addresses by Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Goodfellow.

Regents from Capt. Joshua Huddy, Governor William Livingston, and Monmouth chapters were present and members from Francis Hopkinson.

LAURA V. CONOVER,
Regent, Monmouth Court House.

Girl Home Makers in Niagara County

KEEPING in mind food problems which face many families where both parents are employed, and to assist in solving transportation and heating problems by using a single instructor and auditorium, a special streamlined nutrition course was held

each Saturday in February for Girl Scouts. Admission to this class required three recipes from each girl, from which the most suitable were chosen to be prepared and eaten by the Scouts on succeeding lessons. Six Victory lunch boxes were packed by

Scouts at the final lesson and distributed as prizes and at special ceremonies after the class. Seventy-five cooks' badges, three camperships, and 15 lots of garden seeds were presented by the Regent of Niagara Chapter, Mrs. George J. Reichert.

Publicity for the Victory Cook Book contest started just as nationwide food rationing went into effect, and widespread interest was shown by sixteen different youth organizations in Niagara County which included nearly all the high schools, 4-H clubs, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, Junior Catholic Daughters and Stella Niagara, a private academy. Through diligent research and teamwork of some 600 girls, 149 cook books were compiled with over 3,400 recipes, and excellent art work; six D.A.R. silver bracelets were awarded winners of various age groups for nutrition; and 2 bracelets for art work and 3 sets of decorative cookie cutters. Three representatives from each of the sixteen groups came in from all over the country and were interviewed by a hostess of the Kitchen Korner program at the local radio station; and a feature article

on the group was placed on the social page of the newspaper, so there was fairly wide public recognition. All books were displayed locally for two weeks after judging.

Girl Home Makers at the C.D.A., on their own initiative, redecorated the walls of their basement recreation room, and sewed drapes for the windows, and as a 1943 project hope to refurbish lampshades to complete the project.

The sewing contest was launched in February to tie in with the National Sew and Save Week. Each department store handling yard goods featured both a window display and newspaper announcements of our contest several times and generously offered two dress lengths of cotton fabric of the winner's choice. In the finals, over sixty dresses were submitted, and after judging, there was a two-day exhibition at the local electric company.

JESSIE C. McCONNELL,
*Chairman, Niagara Falls Chapter,
Girl Home Makers in Niagara County,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

Miss Kate McCrea

MISS KATE McCREA, member of Mission Canyon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Santa Barbara, Calif., died November 13, 1943, at Auburn, N. Y. She was 87 years of age.

She had been a member of the Daughters of the Revolution since 1905.

She was a granddaughter of Captain

William Howard, who was born in Hampton, Conn., 1749. He was captain of a Connecticut company in the Revolutionary War. Served two years and was active in the battle of White Plains.

SALLIE CORNING BLACK,
Registrar.



Old Mission Restored

THE complete restoration of the old Presbyterian mission east of Highland, the first of its kind in Kansas, was celebrated with a joint meeting of the Highland, Troy and Hiawatha Kiwanis clubs in the old mission building recently. The structure was built in 1837 as headquarters for missionary work among the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians. The first marriage cere-

mony in Kansas territory was performed in it. The first white baby to be born in Kansas territory was born there, and the first Kansas Protestant church was established in it. After being used as a barn many years, the building has been restored to its former appearance by an appropriation of the Legislature.

Parliamentary Procedure

"While it is important to every person in a free country to know something of parliamentary law, this knowledge should be used only to help, not to hinder, business. One who is constantly raising points of order and insisting upon the strict observance of every rule in a peaceable assembly in which most of the members are ignorant of these rules and customs, makes himself a nuisance, hinders business, and prejudices people against parliamentary law. Such a person is either ignorant of its real purpose or else wilfully misuses his knowledge."

GENERAL HENRY M. ROBERT,
"Parliamentary Practice," P. XIII, Introduction.

OVER and over again, the same identical questions come to the desk of your Parliamentarians, some of them do not use the same words but are similar in content, and the idea expressed is the very same! I try to use very simple language sometimes falling into expressions which would not "pass muster" in an English class, for trying to be very definite and positive and explicit seems to give one the right to use expressions that are out and out "slangey," but the point is, even *that* seems to fail, and officers and members pass right over the information given, and no matter how many times I have answered *that particular question*, it will come right back again as something unexplained, and in the same breath the member will say she "reads the Articles in the magazine and thinks they are so fine"—and does not know how they could get along without them—then *she asks the same question that was answered in the last magazine!*(?) The only solution I have for this problem is that members do not apply these questions and answers (always given in general terms for the benefit of all) *to their own chapters*—and while they read these answers given to others, instead of saying—"Why—that means ME," of course, they register the thought—"Why, *we do that*, and I had better write and ask the Parliamentarian *if it is NOT RIGHT* for us to do that!"(?) May I say that a certain old Proverb does apply right here—"What is good for the goose is good for the gander," and what applies to one chapter applies to all chapters as far as Rules and Regulations and policies go.

A number of questions have come in on the matter of voting (at the coming Election in April) and I want to answer those questions first. Should State Regents act as Tellers? I would say "No." It should

not be necessary for a State Regent, who is in charge of her delegation, to act as a Teller in the general Election.

Still speaking of Tellers we may as well clear up a few points and I will do so in making the following statements. Nominators and those who second a nomination, must be delegates, or members of the Delegate Body. Tellers need not be delegates. Tellers must be thoroughly informed as to the work to be done. It is well to mention right here that Tellers must not leave the room after the polls have opened, and no notes are to be passed whatsoever without the OKay of the Chairman of Tellers. Please do not worry in the least over the voting machine. There is no doubt in the world but that we will save time and effort, and it would certainly expedite matters if we have to vote the second time (or a third), for please remember it may be hard to secure "a majority vote" with "three candidates and their associate candidates respectively, in the field."

Before the polls open the Tellers will be given a "liberal education" on the operation of the machines, and there will be ample opportunity for each voting member to inspect and understand what she is to do at the time of voting. The machine will be on display and see to it that you come, voters, and ask your questions *before you vote, and NOT after the election is all over!* I am sure that your Chairman of Credentials and your Chairman of Tellers, as well as myself, feel very strongly that every care should be taken to avoid any question of the machines not being "straight," and not registering votes correctly. There are ways to check and double check and no stone will be left unturned to determine, beforehand, that the machine is in perfect working order, and this is absolutely necessary, for we now have the

names of sixty-two candidates *to be* nominated and placed upon the machines, including the one vacancy to be filled—of Honorary Vice President General, and conferring the title of Honorary President General upon our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, who will have served us for the past three years in this capacity. It takes a two-thirds vote by ballot to confer these Honorary titles, for life as designated above.

Now there is ONE QUESTION—practically the *same question* that has been sent in by three different states, and I want to answer this “three in one” question with one single answer: The question:—“My state voted to endorse one of our members for a National office—at our recent State Conference, and too—as a courtesy, pure and simple, we voted to endorse HER NATIONAL TICKET. How binding is that on the State delegations attending Congress? Delegates in the Conference knew practically nothing of the personnel of the National tickets. As time passes they are learning about the candidates on the three tickets. Does this endorsement bar the State Regent from seconding a nomination of a candidate on another ticket?”

My answer is: These questions show how necessary it is *that states know what they are doing* when they endorse candidates on tickets, etc., at their State Conferences! It is my opinion that it is very unfair for any state to ask for the endorsement of *any one candidate or ticket*, without giving the legitimate information regarding the general election, number of candidates, etc., to the State Conference at the same time! I am of the opinion that you cannot force individuals to vote for anybody they do not want to vote for!

I repeat, it is the right of every member of the Delegate Body (every Voter) to vote for whom “they” please—no matter who is nominated—“for voting is not limited to nominees” (see R. R. O. R. P. 290—see also September Magazine). Now—a state’s endorsement of a ticket may be said to be unanimous! And as is declared by many—“Silence gives consent”—but I am sure this “unanimous” vote was not taken by ballot! These endorsements were all by acclamation I understand—and the “unanimous” ballot was not given. And, again, Voters may change their minds at the last moment and vote for another can-

didate—for women of today are prone to seek information, and to “become *intelligently informed*” and THEN they make a change and consider they are doing right when it is deemed best for the organization! The question arises, “Should a chapter send its Representatives to Congress INSTRUCTED as to which *candidate OR ticket* to vote for?”

This is a question not so easy to answer as you may imagine! The National Society does not provide for “instructed delegates” in our National By-laws, but many Chapters feel that they have a right to instruct the delegates who represent them at Congress, and in many cases the Chapters pay the traveling expenses of these delegates, hence the Chapters feel they have a right to say for whom their representatives shall cast their Chapter vote! If a Chapter, at a regular monthly meeting, adopted a motion, by a majority vote, that the Regent and delegate be instructed to vote for a certain candidate or a certain ticket, and such an order was not prohibited in the by-laws of the Chapter, it is my opinion that the Chapter would be within its rights to expect these Representatives to carry this order of the Chapter through and vote for *these candidates*. However, it is my personal opinion that Chapters should elect delegates who will have the interests of the organization at heart—who can stand on their *own* two feet “and weigh everything in the balance” when they reach the polls, and having become “intelligently informed” they will, *if NOT instructed*, vote for the one they have come to think will serve the organization best. This is the day and age for “independent thinking” and certainly we should all enjoy, or at least “have independence” at the polls, and the privilege of using our own minds. If delegates allow themselves to be elected, with the prescribed provision that they shall vote according to the dictates of the Chapter—then I say they must “keep faith” and do exactly as the Chapter says—or their standards of truth and loyalty will be found wanting! The only recourse a member has, is to decline to serve as delegate under those conditions. States, you know, have no right in the world to dictate to Chapters as to whom they shall vote for—when the National By-laws do not legislate for Chapters in such matters as this, the State Societies cannot tell them

what to do—for the National By-laws give the Chapters (Art. IX, Sec. 4) the right to adopt rules for the transaction of its business, provided said rules do not conflict with the National By-laws, etc. (The National Organization is supreme and legislates for both Chapters (1st) and then for the organization of a state Society 2nd.) So—a delegate's *State* cannot dictate to her and tell her who she has to vote for! and while she may feel it is her duty to vote for the woman from her own State who is a candidate—she may do so from loyalty to her own state, but may not feel it necessary to vote for that whole ticket, and it is my opinion she may do as she pleases.

Now the State Regent of a state that has endorsed "a ticket," as well as a member of her state on this ticket, would be "carrying a lot of water on both shoulders" if she publicly came out and seconded a nomination on another ticket! She would be very much criticised, no doubt! However I am still of the opinion that she, as well as any other individual in that state may vote for whom she pleases.

Just as I am about to close this article comes the question, "Have the tellers the right to vote?" They certainly have—and also the question, "Can a candidate for an office serve as Teller at an election?"—

may be answered, "Yes." Robert tells us that "otherwise persons might be appointed tellers to prevent their being candidates, but no known candidate for office should be appointed a teller. If a teller is nominated for a prominent office, he should either decline the nomination or ask to be excused from serving as teller.

Special Rules have been sent out by the National Chairman of Credentials and National Chairman of Tellers and each state Regent and each Candidate should have a copy of these Rules, and the Tellers will be given ample time to look over these rules and become familiar with them. Strict adherence to these rules will be required of every Teller and every member of the Credential Com., and if every one will know *her own* job, and pay strict attention to her own work, there will be very little chance for mistakes. The November Magazine has just arrived and I am so in hopes that some of these candidates for the office of Vice President General will read and understand this article.

A Happy New Year to one and all.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS

(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),

Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Hymn Leaflets with K Rations

A SMALL folder entitled "Hymns from Home," containing 12 non-denominational hymns and the 23rd psalm, is now being issued to service men. While most of these folders will be issued through the chaplains, the Quartermaster General's department will take one million copies of

the word editions and wrap them around K Rations to send to the war fronts.

The fighting men may then have the hymns handy to assist them in singing their prayers if they wish while going into battle or while waiting in combat zones for the call to action.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE "MORTALITY SCHEDULES"

In 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880, census enumerators were directed to secure, in addition to the usually required census data, information as to all persons dying within the twelve months preceding the taking of the census. These lists, which were duly filed in Washington, became known as the "mortality schedules."

These schedules contain valuable information for genealogists and local historians. While the details varied somewhat from state to state, the example from the Georgia schedule is typical. The name of the person, his state of birth, date of death, and age at death, as well as cause of death, are usually given. Georgia schedule lists over 12,000 white persons.

As these schedules antedate the establishment of vital records in the majority of the states, they are of especial value. They report 13 per cent of all deaths during a 31-year period, and that 31-year period is just when those born in the 1790-1810 decades were completing the normal lifespan. It is astonishing that they have not long ago been made available for use. As a first step toward this end, a knowledge of the present whereabouts of the schedules is necessary.

A number of years ago, when the mortality schedules had served their purpose and the matter of their destruction as useless papers arose, the Daughters of the American Revolution requested them. After consideration by the appropriate committees of Congress, the Director of the Census was authorized to return each schedule to the state concerned by presentation to the state library, archives or similar department, or to a recognized historical society of the state, at the request of such state agency or historical society, or, in the absence of such request, to give them to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

Below is listed the disposition made of these schedules, as furnished by the Census Bureau.

Alabama—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Dept. of Archives & History, Montgomery, Ala.
Arizona—1870, D.A.R., Washington, D. C.
Arkansas—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.
California—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
Colorado—1870, 1880, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Connecticut—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Delaware—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, State Library, Dover, Del.
District of Columbia—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Florida—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Dept. of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.
Georgia—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, D. A. R. Washington, D. C.
Idaho—1870, Idaho State Library, Boise, Ida.
Illinois—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Iowa—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, State Historical Soc., Iowa City, Ia.
Kansas—1860, 1870, 1880, Kansas State Hist. Soc., Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Louisiana—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Maine—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
Maryland—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, State Library, Annapolis, Md.
Massachusetts—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Michigan—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Michigan Hist. Commission, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Dept. of Archives & History, Jackson, Miss.
Missouri—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Missouri Historical Soc., St. Louis, Mo.
Montana—1870, State Historical Library, Helena, Mont.
Nebraska—1860, 1870, 1880, State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada—1860, 1870, 1880, Nevada Historical Soc., Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
New Jersey—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.
New Mexico—1850, 1860, 1870, New Mexico Historical Soc., Santa Fe, N. M.
New York—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—1860, 1870, State Historical Society, Bismarck, N. D.
 Ohio—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Ohio State Library, Columbus, O.
 Oregon—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Oregon State Library, Salem, Ore.
 Pennsylvania—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Rhode Island—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.
 South Carolina—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, South Carolina State Library, Columbia, S. C.
 South Dakota—1860, 1870, State Library, Pierre, S. D.
 Tennessee—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
 Texas—1860, 1870, 1880, Texas Library & Hist. Commission, Austin, Tex.
 Utah—1850, 1860, 1870, Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake, Utah.
 Vermont—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Vermont Historical Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
 Virginia²—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Washington—1860, Washington State Library, Olympia, Wash.
 West Virginia—1870, 1880, State Historian & Archivist, Charleston, W. Va.
 Wisconsin—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, State Historical Soc., Madison, Wis.
 Wyoming—1870, State Law Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.

² Report for 1850, 1860, includes West Virginia.

The records of the D.A.R. do not disclose the receipt of all of the volumes stated in the above list to have been given to that organization, but they do have Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee. These are not in general use in the D.A.R. library as, because of the condition of the records, it was felt they should first be indexed and rebound. The District of Columbia library committee has now undertaken this work, and another year should see available a record of more than a quarter of a million deaths in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee.

With the information as to disposition of volumes covering the other states given above, steps should be taken to ascertain from the depositories the present status of these schedules, whether they are available for research, have been indexed, etc. Readers who are in a position to make such an investigation for any state are requested to notify the editor of their findings, so that the information may be published.

The above article was published in the September number of the National Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, of which Dr. Jean Stephenson, our National Chairman of Genealogical Records, is editor.

Because of its importance we requested the privilege of passing it on to our readers.

As always, the District of Columbia library committee is responding to the need and is giving to our society many months work in the difficult task of indexing for our library the records of these four states.

It is hoped that these other states will follow their example and make such records available to the public after nearly half a century of oblivion. We shall be glad to publish the reports of their progress, state by state.

* * *

Dr. Charles A. Fisher of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, who wrote the historical map sketch for our Pennsylvania number, has prepared a guide for genealogical research which he generously permits us to copy.

An eminent genealogist and historian, Dr. Fisher is historian for the Fisher, Harold, Esterline, Hummel, Sassaman, Ritter, Kline, Gilbert, Woodbury, Beaver, Wetzel and other families.

A GUIDE FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

I. GENEALOGY

Definition: A record of all the descendants from some one ancestor.

II. LINEAGE

Definition: A direct line of descent from some certain ancestor through the various generations to yourself, or some other individual.

III. SOURCES

A. Public Records

1. Marriage
2. Vital statistics
3. Court
 - a. Wills
 - b. Deeds
 - c. Releases
 - d. Trials
 - e. Orphans Court Records
 - I. Petitions for guardians
 - II. Petitions for partition of estates
 - III. Petitions for settlement of estates
 - IV. Statements of settlement of estate accounts
 - f. Miscellaneous
4. Tax lists
 - a. Real estate
 - b. Personal Property
 - c. Inheritance
 - d. Income

B. Histories

1. General
2. Local
 - a. General
 - b. Biographical
 - c. Family
 - d. City or County

- C. Church Records
 - 1. Baptismal
 - 2. Marriage
 - 3. Church accessions
 - 4. Deaths
 - 5. Membership lists
 - 6. Officers lists
 - 7. Charter membership
 - 8. Local church histories
- D. Cemeteries
 - 1. Tombstones
 - 2. Sextons records
 - 3. Cemetery company records
 - 4. Undertakers records
- E. Family records
 - 1. Bibles
 - 2. Baptismal certificates
 - 3. Marriage certificates
 - 4. Deeds
 - 5. Military discharges
 - 6. Membership certificates
 - 7. Naturalization papers
 - 8. Personal knowledge
 - 9. Miscellaneous papers
- F. Military records
 - 1. State
 - 2. Federal
 - 3. Pensions
 - 4. Private lists of soldiers
- G. Historical Society Records
 - 1. Local or County
 - 2. State
 - 3. Miscellaneous
- H. Archives
 - 1. Historical society
 - 2. State
 - 3. Federal
- I. Public Service Records
 - 1. Lists of local officials
 - 2. Lists of county officials
 - 3. Lists of state officials
 - 4. Lists of federal officials
 - 5. Miscellaneous
- J. Newspapers and other publications
 - 1. Old issues
 - a. Marriages
 - b. Births
 - c. Obituaries
 - d. Divorce
 - e. General information
 - 2. Current issues
 - Same as above
- K. Lodge and Society Records
 - 1. Membership lists
 - 2. Minutes of meetings
- L. Biographical and genealogical publications
 - 1. Who's Who
 - 2. Who's Who in American Education
 - 3. Compendium of American Genealogy
 - 4. American Genealogical Magazine
 - 5. National Genealogical Magazine
 - 6. New England Genealog. Magazine
 - 7. Other genealogical publications
- M. Genealogical, D.A.R. & S.A.R. Records & Magazines
- N. Miscellaneous
 - Any record or source not covered by the above

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

A-44. (a) Houston.—Wanted parents of Rhoda Townsend Houston, wife of John Houston. Her father was John Townsend. Would like to know if her mother was a Littleton. Would like data.

(b) Owen.—Wanted Ann Owen's parents, 3rd wife of Robert Houston, Sussex County, Delaware. She died Kentucky, October 28, 1819; married March 5, 1787. Robert Houston was Justice of Peace, Delegate to State Assembly, member of the Rock Creek Presbyterian Church. Polly Houston, eldest child, born Wilmington, Delaware, September 4, 1788, married William Talbott. Ann Owen Houston married second, October 18, 1799. Mrs. Ida M. Shirk, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A-44. George-Elliott.—John George (1603-78) Isle of Wight County, Virginia, son Isaac (1635-89 (?) want proof). Married Hester —? They had son Robert George (1666-1733), married 1687 Middlesex County, Virginia, Sarah, widow of John Elliott. Want proof of: Robert's birth; that he and Isaac moved from Isle of Wight to Middlesex County; Colonial service; that he was son of Isaac. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

A-44. Cannon.—Want names of parents of Polly and Harriet Cannon (Canon). Polly born 1804. Harriet born May 22, 1807 married David Berdan. Polly married Joel Montanye. Both moved to Michigan and died there. There was a William, Le Grand Joseph, and Frederick Cannon in Canandaigua, New York, in early 1800. Which one was their father. Mrs. Frederick L. Osborn, 1339 S State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A-44. Harvey.—Wanted Revolutionary service for Mathew Harvey, born in Arnesbury, Massachusetts, March 1, 1749, died in Sutton, February 25, 1799; married 1779 Hannah (Hadley) Sargent, born in Kingston January 18, 1761, died Hopkinton, November 8, 1827. Mrs. Marion A. Hunt, Route #1, Tecumseh, Michigan.

A-44. (a) Frost.—Want names of parents of Hannah Frost, 1734-1810, married Oxford, Massachusetts, June 14, 1753, John Rockwood, born November 7, 1735. Married second June 25, 1792, William Lamb (buried Augusta, Maine, May 14, 1810). Children: James Frost, Joseph (Revolutionary soldiers), Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, John, Ruth. Salmon born 1772, married Sutton, Massachusetts 1800, Susannah Marsh (daughter Joshua and Lois Giddon).

(b) **Gidden**.—Want ancestry of Lois Giddon (Gideon) who married Joshua Marsh, Revolutionary soldier, in Grafton, Massachusetts, on January 6, 1763. Children: Joshua 1764, Caleb 1766, Andrew 1769, Lois 1771, Susanna 1775, Alpheus 1777, (?), Warren 1786, Sally 1789. Dr. Nellie P. Hewins, 44-25 Ketcham Street, Elmhurst, New York.

A-44. (a) **Anthony**.—Would like the war record, parents and brothers and sisters of Joseph Anthony, Sr. of Virginia. Whom did he marry?

(b) **Boren**.—Would like the name of wife of John Boren of South Carolina who had a son Francis who married Eady Wimberly, also his war record. Mrs. H. B. Brackin, Route 6, Nashville, Tennessee.

A-44. (a) **Fitzwater**.—Data wanted on Fitzwater lineage. Particularly parents of Thomas Fitzwater who made a will in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He names eldest sons George, John and William, other children Thomas, David, Rachel, Mary. William came to Clermont county, Ohio, 1796. Who was William's wife?

(b) **Boyer**.—Who were the parents of Lewis Boyer. He served as George Washington's body guard and enlisted from Rockingham county, Virginia, although is thought to be of the Penn. Boyers. His wife was Rosannah Karn (Kerns) daughter of Adam Karn. Mrs. M. R. Bennett, 1246 Wapak Road, Sidney, Ohio.

A-44. (a) **Ball**.—Want information on William Lewis Ball of Virginia who had a son Daniel Ball, born 1760. Daniel Ball, Sergeant of Militia in Revolution, and is on Roster of Soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina. Want date of birth, and names of other children and wife. Who was the wife of Daniel Ball, born 1760.

(b) **Ball-Davis**.—Daniel Ball, born 1760, had a son Jay Ball, born 1786, and a daughter Hama-leketh Ball who married Neiahmeiah Blackstock, a surveyor. Jay Ball's first wife was Betty Davis. Who were the parents of this Betty Davis and where was she born. Was she of the ancestry of Jefferson Davis? Mrs. Edward A. Bellis, Sr., Mount Gayler Tower, Winslow, Arkansas.

A-44. (a) **Kerr-Williams**.—Want data Joseph Kerr (Carr) born New Jersey lived Romulus, New York, 1800. Had son Elijah, a daughter and wife who came with him from New Jersey. Elijah Kerr married Katharine Williams, daughter of — Williams, born Germany, deserted to American Army. Kerr and Williams families moved to Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1830's. Need Williams data.

(b) **Kelsey**.—John Kelsey probably from Ireland in 1740's, to Chester County, Pennsylvania. Married Margaret Wilson. They had daughter Mabel who married Alla McMath ca 1769. Margaret died and John went to South Carolina, where he married again. Was he in Revolutionary War? Mrs. J. C. Woolley, 1609 Park Place, Wichita 4, Kansas.

A-44. **Walker**.—Wanted data of Elizabeth Fruit Walker, born 6/1/1791 Kentucky, died 8/28/1871 Ashland, Oregon; and her husband Samuel Walker of Christian County, Kentucky, died 1836 Bethany, Illinois. Their oldest son John was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1812. Need marriage, their date. Samuel Walker's birth date. Parentage data of both and

Revolutionary Service of their Fathers. Mrs. Gordon MacCracken, Ashland, Oregon.

A-44. **Correction. H-43. Blossom-FitzRandolph**.—Deacon Thomas FitzRandolph should read Deacon Thomas Blossom. Mrs. C. M. Cunningham, Parsons, West Virginia.

A-44. (a) **Hoffman**.—Information wanted regarding ancestors of John Hoffman, born 1817, married Elizabeth —. Lived near Lexington, Virginia. Son (or grandson) of David Hoffman (1766-1892). Also wife's maiden name.

(b) **Palmer-Seltzer**.—Information wanted regarding parents of George Palmer, born 1777, died Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1862. Married Justina Seltzer, daughter of Weyrich and Elizabeth (Lind) Seltzer of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lawrence F. Howard, 18 Rutgers Place, Scarsdale, New York.

A-44. (a) **Hutchinson-Holder-Summers**.—Wish record of Hutchinson-Holder marriage (given names not known), probably in Holden, Johnson County, Missouri, about 1840, parents of Louisa Ann Hutchinson and her brother, William Andrew Hutchinson. The mother died about 1855 and the father remarried. Would also like the marriage record of Louisa Ann Hutchinson and Isaac Halsey Summers, about 1869 in either Missouri, Illinois, or Tennessee.

(b) **Snyder-Summers-Busby**.—Would like the names of the wife and parents of Isaac Halsey Snyder, listed in Newark, Essex County, New Jersey's first Census with his wife and several children. A daughter, Martha Almira Snyder, married in 1830 Thomas Jefferson Summers, son of Peter and Elizabeth Busby Summers, who were married in 1803 in Philadelphia. Who were Peter Summers' parents? Mrs. George A. Skinner, 1527 Virginia Park, Detroit 6, Michigan.

A-44. (a) **Morris-Kearns**.—Phoebe Morris married David Kearns (Carns), lived Washington County, Indiana, on a farm purchased 10-12-1819 from George Welch, Sr. Phoebe and David Kearns had daughter, Nancy Elizabeth who married John Herriford. When and where were Phoebe Morris and David Kearns born? Where and when married? When and where did David Kearns die? Wanted ancestry and data on above.

(b) **Herriford**.—John Herriford, born April 16, 1804, Cumberland County, Tennessee. Moved to Jackson County, Alabama, at the age of 14. From there he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, 1827. Married January 6, 1831, Nancy Elizabeth Kearns, Fulton County, Illinois. They had eleven daughters and one son. Want parentage, ancestry and all data possible on John Herriford. Mrs. Florence Atkinson Boswell, 314 N H Street, Monmouth, Illinois.

VIRGINIA RECORDS

Wayland, 1930. Page 319

WHEN the War of the Revolution commenced actively throughout the colonies in 1776, the Virginia convention passed laws organizing militia. The companies consisted of 60 men, rank and file, each commanded by a captain and they were re-

quired to appear at muster places once a month, fully equipped.

If they failed to appear at a muster they were reported to the court-martial; if they had a good excuse they were acquitted; if not, they were fined a small amount.

In busy seasons many of the farmers preferred to pay the fine than to lose the time. In this way the name of nearly every militiaman appears in the courts-martial records.

* * *

The court-martial records show that the

Augusta militia were ordered out 13 times by the governor and although there were flaws in the manner in which they were placed in the file, even under that system practically every man enrolled in the militia in Augusta or Rockingham County, Virginia, was at one time in active service.

Persons in Rockingham County, who are interested in tracing the records of their revolutionary ancestors, will find the court-martial records in the office of the corporation court in the city of Staunton, Virginia, a source of valuable information.



Advance the Line!

(Continued from Page 31)

We must recognize the value of discipline. We Americans do not take kindly to discipline and we have suffered from lack of it as individuals and as a nation. If our children are growing up undisciplined, demanding rights without assuming the equal responsibility of duties, growing up without love of country because they know practically nothing of the men and ideas that made the country—America will grow soft and weak. Just across the sea millions of youth have died for their faith in a leader. Our young men are dying today to perpetuate the American Way. Will the children who are growing up now have the same vision? Even in time of war we have our way of life because our fathers worked and sacrificed; they were willing to live and work and die for freedom—freedom to work, freedom for individual enterprise, freedom in education, and in government. They had faith in God. They had belief, convictions and faith. We must have beliefs, convictions and faith. We must give back to our children their American heroes and the faith of those heroes in America. There are beliefs that are worth dying for, and our young men are dying for them across the sea. Thank God, the time will come when we shall live for those convictions. We shall get back to American principles, fundamental principles. They belong to infinity. We forsake them, repudiate them, but we cannot injure nor change

them: They are always there, steadfast, immovable. "We hold the power, we bear the responsibility."

Our children are our supreme responsibility. Our first task, then, is to keep the American home from disintegrating. "Any home, even the poorest, is better for a child than none," say the British social workers. An adequate education to prepare our children for life in this Republic with its duties and its joy is the inalienable right of every American child. Beware of too many electives in the secondary schools. Naturally the average student will choose the "snap" courses. He should study basic concepts, moral and spiritual, American history and the philosophy of American constitutional government, industrial relations, the impact of immigration in American life, how to exercise the franchise intelligently, a modern language, and America in relation to the world. He should explore new frontiers and this exploration should train his judgment. He should put into practical use that power to make proper choices that he has been learning since babyhood. The cultural side of a liberal education should be emphasized; he should learn something of the creative arts. With all this as a background he should be able to choose his life vocation unerringly. And let him do the choosing. With youth so educated, so trained in American principles, America will be safe.—*National Defense News*.

Editorially Speaking . . .

MAY I wish every reader of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE a blessed New Year with the prayer that 1944 may be a Year of Victory for the Allied Nations!

In the holy Christmas season in which this is being written there are signs in the heavens of the dawn of peace.

But it must be a righteous and complete peace, else it were better to fight on until the real peace is won.

Let us pray that the peace may be one which will bring happiness to all mankind and a surety of future safety and security from evil men and their followers.

For those of us who have given of our own even peace can not cure the hurt in our hearts. But it would mean that the supreme sacrifice made of our dear ones has been worth while and added its part to the Victory.

We are descendants of men and women who dared to die in the days of the American Revolution were it necessary for liberty.

That spirit endures today, of that we are assured by the nobility of those who mourn their sacred dead.

Those of us who are fortunate enough not to have paid that heavy price should share the sorrows of others who have given of their own.

One of the most serious results of this World War No. 2 has been the growth of Juvenile Delinquency throughout the land.

It is a subject which should be near to the heart of every woman for our children are our most precious possessions.

Already the D. A. R. is doing much for American youth through its Junior American Citizens Clubs, its Girl Homemakers' Group and in cooperation with the various C. A. R. activities.

Why not let one of the major projects of the peace for the chapters of the D. A. R. be the winning back of the youth of their communities to the straight and narrow paths of right doing and thinking?

With hectic days of war work over, there will be a chance then to concentrate on the children and induce their parents to give them the close attention they need so sorely.

The New Year promises many good things for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Daily we are winning new friends and subscribers.

Do your best to help in this direction. Just think what it would mean if every present subscriber should get just one other subscription from a friend.

It is the pulling together that counts and if you like this MAGAZINE get your friends to like it, too, and to subscribe for it as well.

Due to the paper shortage we have been asked by the Government to reduce the size of the MAGAZINE by 10 per cent.

We believe that we can keep the MAGAZINE interesting to you in spite of this cut.

It is just another way to help bring about the Victory.

I am happy to be able to report that our National Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair who suffered an accident in October and was confined to her bed for some weeks, has now recovered.

All the time she was ill Mrs. Sinclair carried on her duties as chairman and we are grateful to her for all that she has done.

With renewed wishes for a Blessed New Year;

Faithfully Your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.



New Date Lines for the Magazine

ALL copy for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE must be received by the first of the month previous to the date of its publication.

That is to say: All copy for the February MAGAZINE must be received by January First.

Copy received later than the first of the month must wait two months for publication.

Because of the shortage of paper we must adhere strictly to the following lengths:

Chapter reports—300 words.

National Committee reports—400 words.

State Conferences—800 words.

All cuts must be paid for by the senders of the photographs.

Average cost per cut—\$6.

Thanks for the observance of these necessary regulations in regard to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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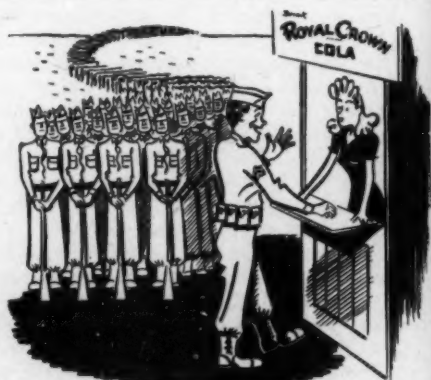
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